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Special Libraries Association

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special libraries

February 1970, vol. 61, no. 2

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SPLBA 61 (2) 57-112 (1970)

The race to the moon



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TEARS UP HEAD-
WINDS OF BATTLE**

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Statement Says

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HE WOULD AGREE
TO DELAY PARLEY**

**COCHISEL SPURS
G.O.P. VOTE DRIVE**

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To Win Congress
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News of Afloat



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**HEAD OF RESERVE
URGES PRICE CUTS
TO HELP SLUMP**

**Wide College Aid
Is Adopted by State**

**ISRAELI DEFENDS
TRIALS' RIGHT
TO TRY EXHIBITS**

Former Nazi House Indictment Based on Trial Record in Jerusalem

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That Guggenheim, a Major
Is 5-ton Vehicle



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AND SENDS BACK PHOTOGRAPHS OF SURFACE**

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TO TAKE CHAIRMAN
15-CENT CITY FARE**

**CONGRESS TOLD TO RECONSIDER
Johnson Wants Another Extension
Attaches to Study Old Questions**

**2 Bunches Remains
In Morning
After Office for Trade**

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**Voice From Moon:
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Is Closely Explored**



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ESTABLISH SCIENTIFIC STATION**

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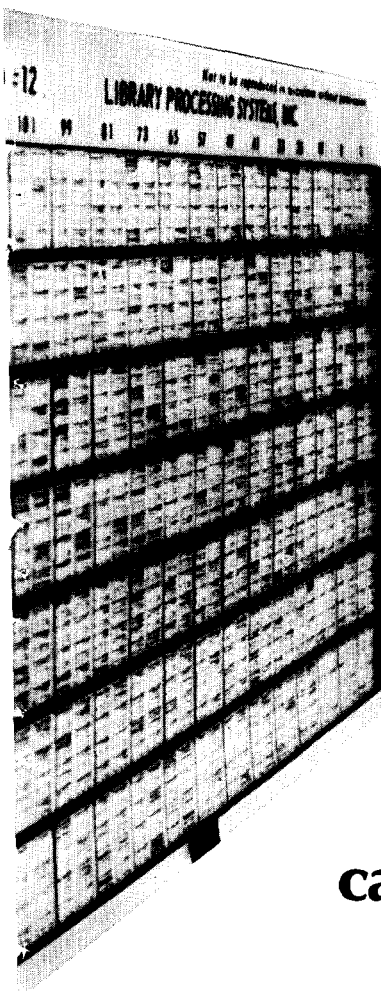
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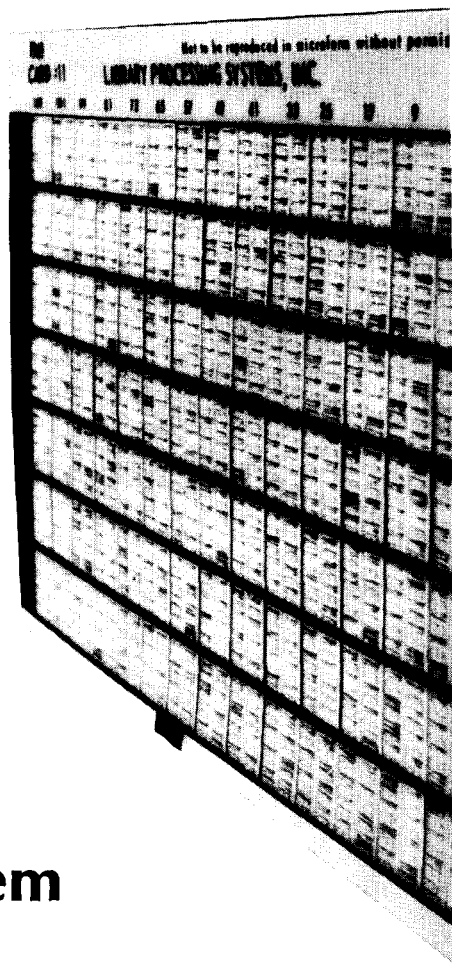
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collation	Mar. 17-21, Apr. 17, 24, July 15, 1969.	† Item 1037.	availability symbols
Library of Congress card number	v. + 826 p. il.	Y4.G74/6:C76/969.	Superintendent of Documents classification number
annotation for publication as a whole	74-603642. 14034(69).	Hearings before the Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization on S. 860 (and companion H.R. 6037) and similar bill, S. 2045 to establish a Cabinet-level Department. Includes: text of S. 860 (p. 34-66); brief statement by Chairman, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) urging centralization of consumer protection programs; charts of major consumer activities and programs by Federal departments and agencies. (p. 67-72.)	GPO Monthly Catalog entry number
abstract serial number for individual item of testimony	S401-2.1	Mar. 17, 1969, p. 3-15	page reference
name and affiliation of witness	Witness: NELSON, Gaylord (Sen., D-Wisc.)	Statement: Proposed functions of Department. Suggests establishing a national consumer information foundation; transferring enforcement of existing statutes from other agencies. Urges full disclosure of results of tests by government agencies; gives examples of lack of responsiveness by these agencies to consumer interests. (p. 3-11)	date of testimony
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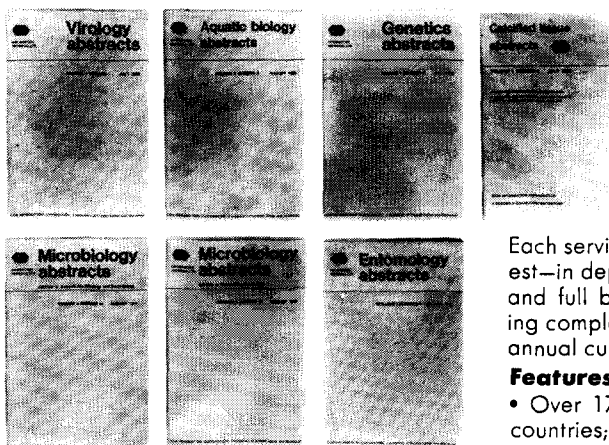
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LETTERS

Live-Wires Unite! Up the GPO, Anyone?

I must generally agree with the criticisms and comments of Ruth S. Smith's "Information Hang-Ups," in the Dec 1969 issue. Despite assurances to the contrary, I believe that dissatisfaction with DDC services is fairly widespread. Generally, however, librarians must understand that DDC has a difficult, if not impossible, job—we should be thankful that it is as effective as it is. Any complaint about "Limited" documents, for example, is unfair, since DDC has been placed in the middle by both the military and industry.

I have found USGRDR difficult to work with for the reasons given in the article. Making TAB a "Confidential" document has made it far less useful. My greatest complaint is that there seems to be no way to get urgent requests through. I tell my engineers quite frankly that marking the order urgent, or phoning them in, only increases the delay—four or more weeks instead of two weeks.

Mrs. Smith seems to belong to a live-wire group. Is there any way they could be persuaded to take on the GPO?

Don Dorrance
The Bendix Corporation
Aerospace Systems Division
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48107

SLA: Aloof or Involved?

Your editorializing in the December 1969 issue prompts me to send the enclosed* to you. I was glad to be associated with this project. Even tho it's non-"special-libraries" you might want to consider including it in your publications list.

Valerie Noble
Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001

. . . I want to express my admiration for your editorial on SLA's aloofness to society, in the Dec 1969 issue of *Special Libraries*. Such courage and frankness will probably get you a lot of opposition (or even apathy), but

* The enclosure is a copy of *The Good Seed: Library Planning for Urban Disadvantaged Children, Ages Three to Seven*. The publication is the result of an institute held at Western Michigan University in the summer of 1969. Copies are available at \$1.65 prepaid from: WMU Bookstore, WMU, Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001.

I am with you all the way on this matter. Would you be interested in a short article on a program I moderated for our Chapter [San Francisco Bay Region] last year, called "Operation Involvement"? It was an attempt to do what you advocate so clearly in your editorial, awaken special librarians to their obligations (and opportunities) to social responsibility. I had Bill Brett of the Oakland Public Library and John Forsman of the Richmond Public Library, two areas suffering all the contemporary urban problems, on my panel. The subsequent reactions have been mixed, which is a story in itself.

Keep up the good work. How refreshing and exciting to find someone with intelligence and courage in the editor's job of our professional journal.

Robert S. Meyer
Walnut Creek, Calif. 94529

Yes, we would be interested in your proposed article on "Operation Involvement."—Ed.

A Confrontation Is Coming

I, and thus the Homosexual Information Center, have been a member of SLA for one year. I joined because I knew nothing about the organization but felt that if an organization was devoted to special libraries, which ours is, that we might learn things that would be of benefit to us in our work, and that in turn others might learn from us. I have not seen any evidence of this yet. And since we are a small, privately funded (by members) center, I do not believe that we can justify the expense another year.

But we remain ready to help supply information in our area to anyone needing it. Although you never did publicize our famous bibliography of homosexual books, the 2 major publications (*Library Journal* and *Wilson*) did and over 1,000 libraries do use it. And I doubt that most of your members would need such since it is not in their fields, which apparently are businesses such as war materials suppliers (Rand, Aerospace, General Dynamics, etc.). We could of course alert them to the fact that we expect this year to be the beginning of a confrontation of their employers with homosexuals who will no longer allow invasion of their privacy, who will use labor arbitration to stop

(Continues on page 11A)

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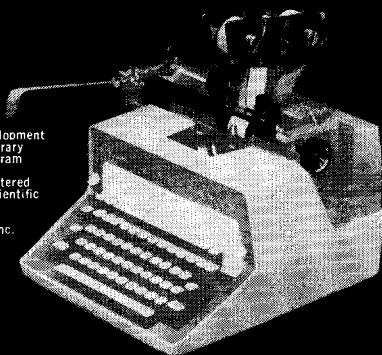
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**William Edward Glover
Homosexual Information Center
Hollywood, California 90028**

A Project Is Suggested—

The New York Academy of Sciences publishes a series of "Annals" which are amongst the most important scientific journals in the world. These range over the entire field of science whereas many librarians are interested only in one particular field, but it seems virtually impossible to subscribe to a selected field. In this country it is almost impossible to ascertain what "Annals" have been published.

I wonder whether I can ask you to use your good offices to persuade the New York Academy to sectionalize "Annals" or, alternatively, to issue regular lists so that librarians may know what has been published.

**R. G. Griffin, FLA
Honorary Secretary to ASLIB
Librarian, The Chemical Society
London W1V 0BN, England**

What Are the "Labels" All About?

I should like to request the courtesy of your columns, in common with those of several other periodicals which have a similar readership, to invite anyone to write to me who agrees that there is a need to discuss some of the following:

All these labels—Curator, Keeper, Librarian, Documentalist, Information Scientist—what do they really mean? What motivates their holders? How have they come to follow their occupations? Can there be a vocation in these areas? Can there *really* be a profession (or professions)? Why do books on information theory and on management rarely mention libraries and information services? What are the psychological characteristics of the label-bearers and of those who are affected by their activities? Can a philosophy,

(Continues on page 13A)

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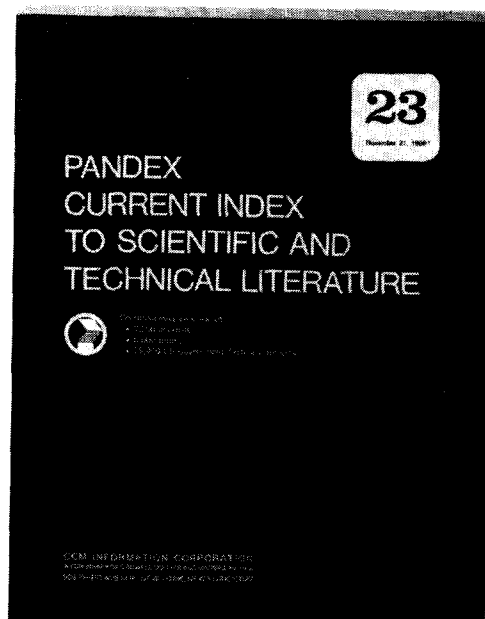
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I think that such discussion could be both interesting and useful. It could best take place on neutral ground and without the personality pressures of face-to-face confrontation. I should therefore like anyone who is interested to write to me. I undertake to reproduce and distribute *all* such communications, as little edited as possible, to everyone who writes and to continue to do so periodically, not less frequently than once a quarter, as long as contributions continue. I should prefer to act rather as disseminator than as editor and should try hard to keep my own observations brief and few. There would be no subscription and no payment for contributions unless experience proved them desirable. Correspondents would be invited to ask for extra copies for their friends.

A. E. Standley
10 Saxon Close
Runwell, Wickford
Essex, England

Further Fables

Two interesting papers appear in the Nov 1969 issue of *Special Libraries*, but one of the more interesting aspects of one illustration is not immediately apparent. But, first, Mr. Petru is to be commended for his clear, well-tempered critique of U.S. government controls on technical data (p.596-600).

In the article on the Eisenhower Library in the same issue (p.592) there is reproduced a *portion* of the document by which Gen. Eisenhower assumed command, dated 16 Jan 1944. The bottom of this document (which you did not reproduce) bears a handwritten notation that it was declassified by Executive Order 10501, dated Apr 22, 1969. Apparently all news media were in constant violation of a security classification for a quarter-of-a-century by reporting that Ike had been in command of the European Theater of Operations in WW II.

Is there a moral to our fable?

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Involvement

FOR THE PAST YEAR OR SO, indeed perhaps the past decade, there has been much said and written in library circles about involvement. And librarians are not alone in being encouraged to be involved in social happenings. Almost every professional discipline has been faced with some aspect of social awareness. Scientists have had to come to grips with the political implications of their advances. Technologists have been called to account for adverse effects of technology on the human ecosystem. Medical men have entered into philosophical discussions on the moral implications of transplants, drugs, and so forth.

Perhaps it has been more apparent in public library circles that librarians have received the call to manifest particular interest in the human condition of the world about them. Academic librarians have more recently felt the impact of student demonstrations, demanding the academic community to be more deeply involved in issues outside the world of theory and learning. Special librarians, particularly those in scientific and research or company libraries, might still be able to remove themselves from professional involvement in current social issues, but not for long.

What would be the response, say, if the Special Libraries Association were called upon to adopt a resolution about the war in Vietnam or about inequities on the human level in areas of the United States? Could we really draw our cloaks of "That's not our professional concern" about us and refuse to take a stand? After all we are not just dealing with inanimate information. We are dealing also with people, the people for whom the information is intended. And these people cannot help but be involved in contemporary problems of society.

Recently a demonstration took place in our own Chapter area in which one of our

members was personally involved. What would have been your attitude if this member had said: "As a member of the Oklahoma Chapter of the Special Libraries Association, I am demonstrating a protest to unequal treatment of a minority group." This was not said, but we raise the question because it does show that we cannot help but be involved. Some would be in favor of the representation and some would be opposed. But in either case, just having an opinion is an involvement. And if the opinion is strong enough it would lead its holder into overt involvement, into some action be it only voicing the opinion.

ANOTHER ELEMENT in this involvement is the position the librarian has in helping library users get information on which to base their opinions. A public utility librarian is asked to gather information on the success or failure of municipal bond issues or on the effect of urban disturbances on utility distribution systems. The medical librarian is asked to gather information on legal implications of transplant operations or prescribing contraceptives for unmarried females or on abortions. And think about how much information is needed by water resources people and petroleum industries on pollution of both water and air. The librarian in the space/aviation industry is asked to find all kinds of information on noise levels. The business librarian must be able to supply demands for information on personnel problems associated with union contracts, fair employment practices, mergers, and the like. It is quite easy to identify social concerns with every kind of special library. How can the special librarian help but be involved?

We are not calling here for an all out campaign of social involvement by our Association, at least not immediately. What we are appealing for is an intelligent investigation on the part of each member so that our Association can take its rightful place in the process of information handling, a position of objective leadership in helping those directly involved to make the right decisions of action.

EDWARD P. MILLER
President-Elect
Oklahoma Chapter, SLA

This thoughtful statement was published as the Editorial of the Jan 1970 Newsletter, Oklahoma Chapter, SLA. We are pleased to reprint "Involvement" as the Editorial for this issue of This Journal. FEMCK

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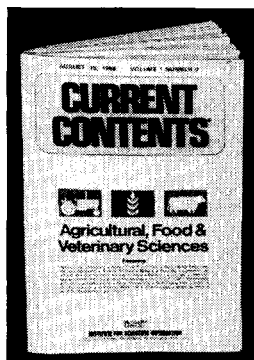
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Information Resources in Canada

Joan O'Rourke

National Library, Ottawa, Canada

■ There are a great number of federal libraries in Ottawa. The characteristics they have in common is that they change frequently as programs of the departments served also change. The three major libraries are: the Library of Parliament, the National Science Library and the National Library of Canada. The purpose of the latter two is to serve the entire country, so as to overcome Canada's problem of communication.

ONE of my pastimes, which is somewhat neglected these days, is the revision of a *Directory of Ottawa Libraries*. It has short descriptions of about 110 libraries, nearly 70 of which are operated by departments of the government or by crown corporations. The seventy include libraries of every size and shape, some approaching the venerable age of confederation, others so new that the department served did not exist at the beginning of this year. While a few of the libraries are furnished and situated in premises which may make you wonder if anything has been moved in this century, all except the newest have undergone many changes as the function and organization of the department have grown. In this process, they have been pruned, transferred, or merged with others. The libraries which have the mandate to serve the country, and incidentally the largest collections, are relative newcomers. Their combined collections,

about a million volumes, are less than those of at least four of the university collections in the country. Both the National Library and the National Science Library have concentrated on building up information services of use to the entire country rather than rounded collections. With the limited time and financial resources available to them, they have pieced together the framework of the national information network serving all libraries and at least indirectly all citizens in Canada.

A National Union Catalogue

The National Library came into existence in January 1953; it replaced the then three-year-old Canadian Bibliographic Centre. The Centre had begun the work of compiling a National Union Catalogue by photographing the card catalogues of the libraries of Ottawa and gradually extended its activities to photograph major collections from coast to coast. Once a library had been photographed, the institution agreed to send in accession slips for new acquisitions. The purpose was to make the holdings of all the major libraries accessible to readers across the country; the library would ask the NUC and would be told which library in the country owned the title. During the latest report year these new accession slips totalled 1,072,172 (a 20% increase over the previous year) and are currently arriving at a rate of nearly 5,000 per working day. The union catalogue now lists national holdings of an

estimated 14 million volumes. Is it used? Last year there were 81,325 requests for locations; nearly 50% of these requests were received by Telex. Of the titles requested, 80% were held by a Canadian library. An additional 10% were located when we referred the requests to libraries in the United States by TWX.

The National Library is not only the custodian of information but also the compiler and distributor of bibliographic information relating to Canada. The major publication is *Canadiana*, the national bibliography which was begun in the days of the Bibliographic Centre. With the passage of the National Library Act in 1953, regulations requiring the deposit of Canadian publications were introduced. During the first year of the deposit *Canadiana* listed 3,462 entries. In the 1968 calendar year 14,253 items were listed—fully catalogued and classified books, pamphlets, microforms, films and filmstrips produced in Canada, publications of the federal government and publications of the provincial governments. *Canadiana* gives full descriptive cataloguing, Dewey classification numbers and subject headings in French or English for books, and full corporate author entries and histories for government publications as a service to Canadian libraries. All Canadian libraries are entitled to receive a copy of the bibliography.

In addition to *Canadiana* the library publishes an annual list of Canadian graduate theses. A cumulative list covering the years 1947–60 and continuing the bibliography prepared by the Humanities Research Council, *Canadian Graduate Theses in the Humanities and Social Sciences, 1921–46*, is in preparation. Since 1965 the library has been publishing on microfilm (and selling at cost), copies of theses from eleven Canadian universities. Projects in differing stages of completion are the bibliography of Canadian imprints for the years 1867–1900 and a *Union List of Periodicals in the Social Sciences and Humanities* to supplement the *Union List of Scientific Publications* published by the National Science Library.

Comprehensive Canadiana

The field in which the National Library hopes to have a comprehensive collection is Canadiana. Since 200 years elapsed between the first Canadian imprint and the passing of the deposit regulations, we had—and, indeed, still have—a great deal of checking, searching and praying to do. A specialized collection acquired by the National Library in 1957 was the music library collected by Dr. Percy Scholes (some 3,000 volumes of dictionaries, biographies and periodicals to which we are continually adding). One of the centennial gifts to the National Library was a fund for the purchase of materials on the performing arts and musical scores. These will assist the National Arts Centre with material for both research and service. The major strengths in the collection are the sections on British history and literature which were greatly expanded by the centennial gift from Britain of more than 10,000 volumes including rare and first editions, as well as current titles in print, in the humanities and social sciences. For more than 15 years we have been exchanging selections of current trade books with the National Library of Australia and now have a collection of about 3,000 handpicked titles. However, do not look for maps, pictures or manuscripts in the National Library; they are collected by our sister institution, the Public Archives. Similarly our holdings of scientific books consist of those which are received on deposit.

The library of the National Research Council founded in 1925 to serve scientists in NRC laboratories expanded the circle to include scientists who received grants from the council and finally to the enquirers of the entire country. In the early years of the National Library an agreement was reached which defined each institution's fields for collecting. This gave the National Research Council the responsibility for collections in most fields of science and technology. In 1966 the NRC library took on the added responsibility for collecting in the fields of medicine and the health sciences, and

its name was changed to the National Science Library.*

The holdings of the national libraries complement one another; both, however, depend on the collections of departmental libraries to supplement their holdings. There is a group of senior libraries, most of them founded long before 1953 (some even before 1925) whose holdings include, in the main, long runs of important serials which could not be duplicated easily, if at all. Neither would these titles be used frequently enough to justify the acquisition of a second file. Libraries in this group are:

1) The Geological Survey library, established in 1847, has a collection numbering about 100,000 volumes. The Survey has been a prolific publisher and has exchanged publications with similar departments in many countries all over the world so their collection is truly international in coverage.

2) The Department of Agriculture has a collection of about 350,000 volumes; it aims to be comprehensive in fields of agriculture which are of interest to farmers and agricultural scientists in Canada—namely, soil science, animal husbandry, botany, entomology and horticulture. The library's holdings in chemistry are extensive but not unique. The holdings in the social sciences include statistical bulletins from a large number of foreign countries; some of these duplicate the holdings of the Bureau of Statistics, and some supplement them. There is a small but useful collection dealing with cooperatives. The library is a depository for FAO and USDA publications and has good holdings of OECD and European community documents as well.

3) The National Museum has a collection of 60,000 volumes which was separated from the Geological Survey in 1959. It, too, has long runs of the journals of foreign learned societies and museums, with some emphasis on publications of the Scandinavian countries. The fields covered by the collection range from archaeology and anthropology

through botany, ornithology and paleontology. The archaeology collection is confined to the polar region but the attempt is made to make it comprehensive for that area. The anthropology collection is strongest in the ethnology of North America and in folklore. There is a most interesting historic collection on linguistics of North American Indians and Eskimos; most of this collection dates back to the time when Edward Sapir was on the Museum staff. The ornithology and paleontology collections are good as is the collection of Arctic explorations and scientific voyages.

4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is true to its name and collects statistics, mainly of population, trade, and national accounts. This may sound dull but a look into the *Annual Blue Books of the Gold Coast* (1902 +), *Trade and Navigation of British India* (1897 +), the Bengal presidency (1897 +) and the foreign trade of China (1893 +) is a fascinating experience. The Bureau's collection of sociology journals is also an unexpected pleasure.

5) The library of the Department of Labour currently receives more than 200 labour newspapers from the United States and Canada. They have microfilmed many of their runs of papers to make them available to libraries. They take particular pride in their collection of collective agreements which is one of the best on the continent.

Oil Paintings and Prime Ministers' Papers

I referred to the Public Archives as our sister institution—we share the building and for many years shared the "Head." Dr. Kaye Lamb was the fourth Dominion Archivist from 1948–69 and the first National Librarian from 1953–68. The Archives, established in 1872, are the official repository for historical records of the government of Canada. No official records may be destroyed without the approval of the Archivist. A recent regulation requires that all departmental records be made public after 30 years. As a result there were many hasty transfers of documents from departmental offices to the Archives. In Canada, the papers of elected officials are that member's private property. Despite this ruling, the Archives have the custody of the papers (with a few ex-

* This treatment of the NSL is intentionally cursory because several other speakers at this Conference have provided more detailed information on the collections, services and plans of the National Science Library. See Brown, Jack E. / The CAN/SDI Project. *This Journal* 60: (no. 8) 501-09 (Oct 1969).

ceptions—the originals) of every Prime Minister up to most recent times. Many of these records (the census records of 1851, 1861 and 1871; early land records; and many of the documents copied from the files of government departments in Paris and London) have been transferred to microfilm and are available on inter-library loan. The Picture Division of the Archives stocks everything from large oil paintings which depict *coureurs de bois* with the birch bark canoe to tiny negatives and clippings. The map collection includes rare maps illustrating the growth of knowledge of the existence of North America and its coastline, the early explorations and the opening of the Northwest. Possibly the most highly valued map is one eight feet in length, a navigation chart of the St. Lawrence River drawn by Captain James Cook. The Archives Library collection, now approximately 50,000 volumes, has been built up from titles deposited with papers and records of departments and public figures as well as from purchase, with the result that it is the country's leading library for Canadian history and genealogy. However, its use is limited to staff and visitors carrying on research in the archives; its books are not available on interlibrary loan.

One aspect of Canadian history which is preserved in a separate collection is that of Military Canadiana which is held by the library of the Department of National Defence. This library attempts to have a comprehensive collection (now over 15,000 volumes) of materials relating to all the services in or relating to Canada. This subject is broadly interpreted and includes such topics as the pre-1760 army and navy of France. Files of publications issued by individual units are probably the only existing copies. A section of the collection that is frequently used deals with military uniforms.

The Supreme Court of Canada library has a collection of over 130,000 volumes (in French and English). It covers law, both common and civil, with a supporting collection of materials in political science and constitutional history with

emphasis on the Commonwealth, France and Belgium. The library limits its loans to other courts of law—although that rule has some flexibility.

The collection of the National Gallery library has now grown to more than 25,000 volumes and includes a good working collection on western art as well as a collection on Canadian art which attempts to be definitive. Their vertical files have now increased to 10,000 folders. They deal mainly with Canadian artists, contain a delightful potpourri of clippings, programmes of shows, and auction catalogues which I have found both interesting and extremely useful.

The Library of Parliament

The senior library in Ottawa—which is not a departmental library—is the Library of Parliament. Its collection dates from 1851 shortly after the library in Montreal used by the members of the legislature of the Province of Canada had been destroyed by fire. The library committee voted to purchase copies of the reference books needed immediately, but to delay large purchases until libraries and departments in Britain, France, Washington, and those states neighboring on Canada as well as sister divisions of the Commonwealth could be informed of the loss of the collection. As was expected, these institutions responded generously and many have continued to be partners in the exchange of documents. These collections of legislative documents are the major resource of the Parliamentary library. Over the years the collection has reflected the interests, curricular and other, of the members with an emphasis on economics, history, Canadian affairs in general, law, and international affairs. Until the advent of the National Library in 1953, the Library of Parliament received the books on copyright deposit and provided reference service to the country. This library also suffered a fire, a less disastrous one fortunately. During the time the library was being rebuilt, the collection was pruned and much of the little used material



A gleaming white statue of Queen Victoria, carved from a single piece of granite, is the focal point of the Parliamentary Library in Ottawa.

transferred to the National Library. It is now a collection selected to support legislative research.

The collections of the remaining libraries tend to be smaller and serve the specialized interests of the departments. While the *Canada Year Book** is ubiquitous, each library contains some items which are not held by another library. Subject to the requirements of use, these are made available to other libraries in Ottawa and throughout the country by interlibrary loan. The holdings are listed in the National Union Catalogue but the changes which are endemic in government organization frequently make the telephone and intuition the effective means of locating wanted items.

The libraries which have branch libraries outside of the Ottawa area are almost exclusively in the field of science and technology; the Province of Quebec and the two coasts are the locations of the majority. Departments such as Transport, Citizenship, and more recently Rural Development have field collections in locations across the country

but they are not part of a well developed system such as those of the Department of Agriculture and Defence Research Board; workers in the field are at least as likely to depend on local resources to supplement their limited collections as they are to send requests to the main departmental library.

In summary, the resources of federal government libraries are extensive and, with a few exceptions such as the Supreme Court, Public Archives and Defence establishments, are available through interlibrary loan to readers throughout the country. The libraries themselves are open the usual public service hours of 8:30-5 Monday to Friday, but because of the influx of students many libraries now decline to give service on the premises unless arrangements have been made in advance. Researchers in the National Library and Public Archives are issued passes and assigned lockers in which the material they are using can be stored. The reading rooms never close, so scholars in Ottawa have been deprived of a well-worn alibi.

Diversity in the Provinces

While the resources of provincially-supported libraries are not so diverse as provincial opinions on national issues, they do vary greatly. After all, the legislative library of Nova Scotia has been in existence since 1758 but the Province of Alberta has not celebrated its 75th birthday. Each province has a senior library, legislative in fact if not in name. The collections began as small holdings of legislative documents and legal tomes. Several of the older libraries have good holdings of British parliamentary papers from the late nineteenth century to date; all are depositories for Canadian federal

* Canada. Bureau of Statistics / *Canada Year Book*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1906-

documents; four are depositories for U.S. federal documents. Over the years they tend to collect provincial and Canadian history and some Canadian literature. The library in British Columbia strangely enough collects Shakespeariana and books on the Panama Canal. Emphasis in collecting is now changing to economics, political science and other social sciences.

In the Province of Ontario, the Legislative Library is just that—it is not a basic resource collection for the province. That resource responsibility belongs to the Provincial Library Service which reports to the Department of Education. There are about 20 other departmental libraries in Toronto, most with small specialized collections.

The provinces, which are less populated, have fewer libraries—with the fields of health and education being more frequently served. Several provinces have Research Councils whose libraries reflect the applied research activities of council staffs.

Each province maintains Provincial Archives and there are, in addition, about a hundred museums or archives which contain significant collections of papers. These are not part of the library network of information but complement it. I am indebted to Dr. John Archer, Archivist of Queen's University, for the information which follows on these collections.

While it is true that there is a union catalogue of holdings of the main libraries in Canada this catalogue does not cover all library holdings and it specifically excludes archival holdings save where these have been catalogued as library materials. On the archives side there is the *ULMCR* published by the PAC;* it includes the holdings in the majority of archival depositories, special collections, museums and historical societies in the country. It is a wonderful source book for the scholar—but it does not tell all! The unique and special re-

sources in Canada are so diffused, so uncoordinated that one must know the personnel in charge and the collections if one is to exploit these resources to the full. This report is of necessity brief and will of necessity cover only the highlights of the collections found in major archives, museums and like agencies in Canada.

Don't Overlook Glenbow

Very few people are aware of the City of Vancouver Archives, a municipally operated agency under Major J. S. Matthews. It has a fine collection of photographs, manuscripts and personal reminiscences of early Vancouver. The Vancouver Public Library has been gathering photographs of British Columbia and now holds a magnificent collection. The Archives of the University of British Columbia has the records of some of the early fishing and lumbering concerns. Such holdings are quite outside of the better known resources of the Provincial Archives of B.C. and the Canadiana Collections in libraries in that province. The Glenbow Foundation in Calgary is well known to Canadians for its museum, library and archives. Few people realize, however, the breadth of its archival holdings in the political, social, anthropological and archaeological fields. No one intent on doing a study of the Canadian Plains region can afford to overlook Glenbow.

The Saskatchewan Archives has the homestead files for all land settled by homestead in the province. These comprise more than a quarter of a million files. The Saskatchewan Archives has compiled a name index that includes more than a million names. This is, by all odds, the most significant resource for research into the settlement of a frontier region available in Canada since it is organized, indexed, and serviced. The Manitoba Archives together with the Legislative Library has the best collection of Red River Colony material to be found in Canada.

Ontario has a large number of historical societies. These are county-based, in

* *Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories* published in 1968 by the Public Archives of Canada.

the main, finding a provincial arena in the Ontario Historical Society. Some of the local society holdings are listed in the *ULMCR*, for example the holdings of the Lennox and Addington Historical Society. The majority of societies have not listed all their resources; any person interested in the life and times of early Ontario must visit such centres as Cornwall, Prescott, Maitland, Brockville, Kingston, Napanee, Belleville, Cobourg, London, Niagara, Peterborough and so on. Here are collected personal accounts of the great war—the 1812–14 war, of course—early accounts of roadmaking, pioneer reminiscences, etc.

McCord Museum in Montreal and New Brunswick Museum in St. John hold many significant historical manuscripts donated or acquired from patrons. The McCord Museum is now in more spacious quarters on Sherbrooke Street and is at last in a position to display its treasures adequately. The manuscripts are of the fur trade company era and the early Eastern Township era, though there are some important political papers concerning early Quebec merchants and politicians. The New Brunswick Museum was for years a partial depository for the public records of New Brunswick, and the staff gathered a strong collection of private manuscripts, pamphlets and books about New Brunswick. There are many other museums in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland each treasuring some manuscript material.

One of the chief sources yet unexploited by archivists or scholars is the church archives field. No one can write a fully rounded history of our country without access to church archives. It is fortunate that the churches have accepted responsibility for gathering and arranging records. The Roman Catholic Church has in its various diocesan archives a very great deal of material on the Irish of Newfoundland, the Acadians, the Church in Quebec, Bishop Macdonnell, the Manitoba School Question, and missionary work in the West. The Anglican, United Presbyterian and Baptist Church Archives, for example, have much material on prohibition, temperance, So-

cialism, the depression, labour and social welfare.

Word-of-Mouth Networks

There is no master list of these unique and special sources. One learns of them by word of mouth, or by correspondence, or by reading local historical and religious bulletins. One follows up leads by writing to the nearest large library, archival institution, or known expert in a specific field. The scholar in the West could hardly be expected to know intuitively that the records of the Home Bank of Canada are at Waterloo University. But they are, and most western Canadian specialists will have heard the news and will know the importance of the Home Bank to the farmer's movements on the prairie. It is another example of a special source unlisted, yet very much available.

I do not underestimate the usefulness of the word-of-mouth system of information transmission but it scarcely keeps pace with the growing numbers of users! The National Union Catalogue, union lists and Telex made the resources of all major collections available throughout the country. The next breakthrough will depend on the application of machines to our problems.

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This paper was originally presented as part of a panel discussion on Jun 4, 1969 at the Second General Session of SLA's 60th Annual Conference in Montreal. Miss O'Rourke is currently director of the Office of Library Resources, National Library, Ottawa, Canada.

Special Library Resources in Canada

Beryl L. Anderson

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■ Accurate information on the resources of the 1,000 or more special libraries in Canada is lacking. Such information as there is suggests that they together hold about 9 million volumes, but that internal access to the collections, while physically adequate, may be hampered by a shortage of professional staff. To supplement their resources the special libraries may call on one another and on various government libraries, especially the National Science Library. A properly

constituted national referral centre and reports clearinghouse, however, are lacking. To some extent special libraries share their resources by contributing to cooperative projects at the national and local levels, but very often they restrict service. A strong national association, if developed, might be an instrument for fostering greater integration into the national information network. A selection of directories listing Canadian libraries concludes the paper.

SINCE the term "special libraries" can mean different things to different people and the question of "resources" can be viewed in different ways, it is essential to define how the terms are used in this paper before proceeding to a discussion of the topic.

Definitions and Background

Most readers of *This Journal* know the organizational categories into which special libraries are commonly divided. Two of these, namely subject departments in public and university libraries, were deliberately excluded when the data on which this paper relies were compiled. Moreover, in the compilation every attempt was made to exclude subject collections without at least a part-time librarian in charge. These exclusions must

be borne in mind in any assessment of the statements which follow.

According to present calculations there are more than 1,000 libraries in Canada which meet the above criteria. The organizations which they serve include companies of many kinds, government departments and agencies, professional associations, and institutions such as hospitals, museums, independent professional schools, etc. The list is a familiar one and need not be extended. The greatest number of these libraries is found in the rather indeterminate association/institution group; the second largest number, in government.

Geographically, these libraries are concentrated in the two central provinces: about 40% in Ontario and almost 30% in Quebec. More precisely, they are clustered in three cities: Montreal, Ottawa

Canadian special libraries individually display the usual great diversity of subject specialization characteristic of their counterparts elsewhere.

and Toronto. There are also smaller clusters in the larger cities across the country, notably in the provincial capitals. This provides for easy interchange among the librarians in these cities, but means that outside them many special librarians work in virtual isolation from their colleagues.

Canadian special libraries individually display the usual great diversity of subject specialization characteristic of their counterparts elsewhere. The majority, however, fall into a few relatively broad categories. Science/technology libraries constitute by far the largest group, with medicine and the social sciences following. The business/finance group is fourth in numbers. Music, theatre and the arts on the whole are virtually unrepresented. Education, law, theology and agriculture occupy the middle ranks.

Such are the salient characteristics of the libraries with which this paper is concerned. The meaning chosen for the term "resources" has now to be considered.

The first and most obvious connotation of "special library resources" is that which emphasizes what one might call the "in-house" resources; that is, the sum total of all information-bearing units within the special library. But the phrase may also refer to the external information store which the special library can exploit. With a further shift in viewpoint, it may even be construed to mean the resources offered by special libraries within the country.

All three of these aspects will be discussed hereafter. However, a preliminary word of explanation is in order concerning the statistics to be quoted. There are no recent, nationally compiled, official figures covering special libraries in

Canada. Information therefore has to be culled slowly—and painfully—from many sources, none of them really compatible. Every attempt has been made to make the figures as accurate as available information allows. While the results are not figments of the imagination, yet they must be treated with considerable reservation.

Internal Resources

But to come to the basic question: What resources do Canadian special libraries command? First, let us consider the "in-house" resources. These may be considered both in terms of materials held and of ease of access to them. The easiest—though not the most meaningful—way to describe holdings is to present statistics for the number of books and periodical volumes in the library. It ought to be simple to do so—it is not. Just try to find such figures! (Or even figures that look reasonably consistent from one directory to the next.) However, some can be found and, for what they are worth, are summarized here. The groupings are quite broad, and the totals are for books and periodical volumes only.

The 150 social science libraries whose holdings could be discovered have a total of over 3 million volumes among them; the 257 libraries in the science/technology group have over 2 million. Fifty-nine theological libraries possess 1½ million volumes; 103 business/finance/law libraries hold more than a million. The 113 medical libraries command among them some 400,000 volumes; 39 libraries in the humanities group have 350,000; the arts/audio-visual libraries trail with under 200,000 volumes (1).

Nearly 9 million volumes is a fairly impressive total, considering that the last Dominion Bureau of Statistics figure for special libraries was less than 6½ million, and that its latest figure for college and university library holdings in Canada is only 12 million volumes. More-

Nearly 9 million volumes is a fairly impressive total.

Any mention of reports is a reminder of a substantial gap in Canadian special library resources.

over, the 9 million would rise to almost 10 million if the collections of the national libraries were added, and there would be a further increase if figures became available for the 268 libraries for which no statistics were found. All in all, the "in-house" resources of special libraries seem to be fairly extensive by Canadian standards. However, at least two of the groups are obviously weak and must need to supplement their own resources by drawing on those of others, notably the university and public libraries.

The main factors influencing the accessibility of these internal resources are the library's location, the hours it is open, and the equipment and staff it has available to assist users. The "principle of least effort" (Translation: *We humans are a lazy lot*) dictates that the special library be close to its users. Whether or not Canadian special libraries are suitably located within their firms, only the users can tell you! As to whether the libraries are open long enough, one can merely hazard a guess based on figures for the 200 or so whose hours are known. Since the majority of these seem to observe the 35–40 hour work week (which is probably the same as that of their clientele), they would appear to be open as long as their users are likely to need them. It is doubtful whether the library serving the nine-to-five worker gets many requests to lengthen its hours! On the other hand, libraries in special situations—hospital and professional association libraries are two examples—do try to meet unusual needs, the first by staying open longer; the second, by adjusting their times to suit members or students who can use them only after regular working hours.

Canadian libraries are also employing the new technologies, especially in the field of data processing, to help them handle information better. It is true that

only 22 with mechanized systems were listed in the SLA survey of 1966 (2), but the number is steadily increasing.

Finally, let us consider staff. Special librarians all know the patron who is too busy or too unfamiliar with information sources to utilize even the most generously stocked and well-ordered library. They would like to help him; most would probably also like to do much more in the way of active advance dissemination of information relevant to their users' needs. But for that, staff is needed—and about 40% of Canadian special libraries are one- or two-man operations. Worse, many of them do not employ a professional at all. [On the basis of returns for the Canadian Library Association directory the proportion may be as high as 30% (3).] If information on staff qualifications were available for every library, the picture might perhaps be brighter. From what is known, however, only one conclusion seems possible: in Canada, resources of staff are inadequate to ensure proper use of what collections there are.

External Resources

But even a library with the optimum in staff, collections, and equipment relative to its purposes has to request outside aid occasionally. After all, where *does* one find the average weight of a migrating swallow? When that question was asked, the answer had to come from the private files of a university ornithologist, and it took a good deal of hunting and phoning to track him down. The search might have been much shorter if Canada had had a formally organized national referral service of the "who knows what" variety. It still has no such service though one is badly needed, as the Science Secretariat's recent *Report* (4) points out in connection with scientific information. The need will grow more urgent as the pace of technological, scientific and sociological advance increases.

Moreover, so far as can be ascertained, there are no formally organized information networks or "bibliographic cooperatives," as one might call them, among

Canadian special libraries. It is necessary to stress the "formally organized," for informal cooperation is often excellent. Montreal and Halifax can be cited as examples, and they are not unique in this respect.

If this were the complete picture, the prospect for the special library's users would be a rather gloomy one. But, of course, within the constraints of the Interlibrary Loan Code, the special librarian can seek needed information from other special libraries, public libraries, and universities. Above all, he has access to a number of provincial research council libraries and to various federal government libraries which, *de facto* if not *de jure*, act as central resource libraries in their subject areas. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics Library is an example of such a library in the social sciences field. In the science-technology field, the libraries of the Department of Agriculture, of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (especially the Geological Survey Library) and the Department of National Health and Welfare have extensive collections on which other libraries have drawn for years. The Geological Survey seems also to be moving towards possible clearinghouse and even referral functions with its pilot project for a nationwide index to geological data in machine-readable form. The Departments of Agriculture and of Fisheries and Forestry—to mention only two—illustrate as well a second kind of contribution to total special library resources; namely, the support of nationwide systems of libraries in their areas of interest. The branch libraries of these departments have made information available on subjects and in regions where often there might have been nothing without the federal sponsorship. In addition, the branch libraries frequently make a generous contribution to the broader information needs of their areas.

National Science Library

The Canadian resource library par excellence in the sci-tech-medical fields is the National Science Library. This li-

brary offered a nationwide science information service for a good many years before it attained the dignity of a title which describes its role (its present name became official only in 1966). A number of articles on its work have been published; here it suffices to offer a brief catalogue of its activities. One would, of course, expect interlibrary loan and photocopying from it, though probably not the verification and search services which

. . . both American and Canadian readers will be conscious of a serious omission, for nothing has been said about the generous aid so often given to Canadian libraries by American libraries.

are also provided. To these can be added an index of scientific translations known to be available anywhere (Canadians do sometimes get the best of two worlds!) and a depository of unpublished data; an informal referral service when this is called for; a recently inaugurated national *soi* service; the reproduction of technical reports on fiche; a publications programme that has produced a national union list of scientific serials, a conference calendar, an up-to-date directory of Canadian scientific societies, and a list of Canadian sci-tech serials. The National Science Library offers specialized, on-demand printouts from its computerized union list files, and expects to produce later this year a *kwic* index to medical conference proceedings. Furthermore, some of its branch libraries are nationally important in their areas; for example, the Division of Building Research is important in documentation for the Canadian construction industry; and the Aeronautical Library, for dissemination of technical reports in the aerospace field.

Need for a Reports Clearinghouse

Any mention of reports is a reminder of a substantial gap in Canadian special

library resources. Although the Defence Research Board, Atomic Energy of Canada, and the Aero Library do yeoman service in disseminating research reports, Canadians have no single institution providing services comparable to those of the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information—in the U.S. Some similar agency to handle Canadian and other reports is much wanted. The Science Secretariat's proposal for the establishment of such a centre is only the most recent of a number of similar recommendations; perhaps some day something may come of them!

The foregoing is at best a quick overview of the extent of the internal resources of Canadian special libraries and of the chief external resources on which they can call. With respect to the latter both American and Canadian readers will be conscious of a serious omission, for nothing has been said about the generous aid so often given to Canadian libraries by American libraries. It would not be hard to document this contribu-

. . . our use of modern communications technology is not extensive enough to overcome all the adverse effects of Canadian distances.

tion, but since Canada is still to a great extent "The Unknown Country" so far as special libraries are concerned, it has seemed better to restrict this description to Canadian sources alone.

Cooperation with Other Libraries

Next one should look at the other part of the story—the extent to which the special libraries of Canada serve as resources for others and so contribute to total information flow in the country.

It has already been pointed out that special libraries contain a fairly respectable volume of materials. Geography, on the whole, does not facilitate speedy access to them. The telephone has long helped to overcome distance; but the

mails these days seem rather to hinder, and there are internal delays caused by staff shortages. Telex is a new ally in the struggle to obtain material promptly; 35 of Montreal's special libraries, for example, are known to have access to an installation, while another six have TWX. These figures are the more encouraging because the second edition of the *Library Telecommunications Directory* (5) lists a mere 42 in all Canada, only nine of them in Montreal. Despite the increase, it seems obvious that, so far, our use of modern communications technology is not extensive enough to overcome all the adverse effects of Canadian distances.

We know that Canadian special libraries contain useful materials; that they can be reached by various means of communication, some of them quite speedy. Are these libraries willing to respond to outside requests for information? The answer is a predictable but depressing "not always." Frequently company policy or sheer self-preservation dictates a complete refusal to serve outsiders; after all, Canadian special libraries *are* still very small operations, and the librarian can rarely do all he would like to do for his own clientele. Replies to the CLA directory questionnaire indicated that 25–30% of Canadian special libraries do refuse service to outside individuals and organizations. A great many qualified their refusal by saying they would honour interlibrary loan requests or even allow consultation of material on the premises. Yet the fact remains that a fair number of special libraries will not or cannot become part of the total information network.

As for the special libraries not so restricted—and even those which are—what have they done to let other libraries know where they are located? What they hold? The extent to which they can cooperate with others? Do the special libraries of Canada participate in ventures such as union catalogues and union lists of serials? The National Library maintains a union catalogue in Ottawa, but only 127 special libraries contribute to it. That is about one-eighth of their total number. The figure is only slightly higher

It does not in any way denigrate the tremendous contribution of SLA to Canadian special libraries and special librarians to say that, for Canadians, a strong national special library association might be one of the most useful resources they could develop.

(138) for contributors to the National Science Library's union list of scientific serials. In both cases, it is true, the special libraries included are among the biggest and most important. It must also be admitted that the constant flux in a good special library collection does make its inclusion in union lists difficult—to put it mildly. Nonetheless, the holdings of special libraries are valuable additions to such tools and Canadian special libraries could make a much greater contribution at the national level than they do. Fortunately, this is one area where technological advance may help to overcome the physical problems—though the psychological barriers may stand a while longer!

At the local level there are indications of closer involvement. Special libraries in British Columbia are included in the provincial directory of libraries and are developing, with the aid of the National Science Library, their own local union list of sci-tech serials. Montreal special libraries have published, in all, three union lists of serials. Individual special librarians like Pauline Roseman in Winnipeg and Evelyn Campbell in Halifax have sparked local library directories, while SLA's Montreal and Toronto Chapters have a long record of directory-making. The Research and Special Libraries Section of the Canadian Library Association (6) has recently published Canada-wide directories of both special libraries and special collections.

All these are praiseworthy efforts. They are, as well, sporadic, uncoordinated, and incomplete. There is a great need for Canadian special librarians to attain a

national identity and unity which will allow them to exploit their national potential more fully, not only for their own benefit, but also for the benefit of the whole country. It does not in any way denigrate the tremendous contribution of SLA to Canadian special libraries and special librarians to say that, for Canadians, a strong national special library association might be one of the most useful resources they could develop.

What has been said here about Canadian resources has of necessity been very general. The person who wants details of libraries and collections has to consult a number of sources. For American librarians the most useful directories are probably the second edition of the Gale Research Company's *Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers* and *The American Library Directory*. The third edition of *Subject Collections* by Ash and Lorenz also lists Canadian libraries. The major Canadian sources are the *Canadian Almanac*, the *McGraw-Hill Directory and Almanac of Canada*, and the Canadian Library Association's *Occasional Paper* No. 58, *Directory of Special Collections in Canadian Libraries* and *Occasional Paper* No. 73, *Special Libraries in Canada*. The amount and type of information given in each source vary; no single one attains completeness and the inter-source variations are sometimes astonishing. However, after many years of a virtual dearth of information, it would be folly to quarrel with relative abundance!

Conclusion

At this point it would doubtless be helpful if one could summarize in a few telling phrases the general condition of resources in this country. It is an impossible task, and perhaps an old couplet, slightly altered, may be offered as a substitute. For when one considers Canadian special libraries, there are still occasions when one must

*be to their faults a little blind,
And to their good points very kind.*

Happily those occasions are becoming fewer.

Acknowledgments

Professor Mary Hall read and criticized this paper in its revised form, and it is a pleasure to acknowledge her aid.

Notes

1. Of course the major resources of the last-named group very often consist of non-book materials, and for those there were no adequate figures.
2. Creative Research Services Inc. / *The Use of Data Processing Equipment by Libraries and Information Centers: A Survey* . . . New York, 1966. Because automation was the topic of another panelist, it is given only cursory mention here.
3. Anderson, Beryl L. / *Special Libraries in Canada: A Statistical Analysis and Commentary*. Occasional Paper No. 76. Ottawa, Canadian Library Association, 1969. p.11.
4. *Scientific and Technical Information in Canada, Part I*. Prepared for the Science Council of Canada. Special Study No. 8. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1969. p.22-23, 31.
5. Bird, Warren and Skene, Melvin David. / *Library Telecommunications Directory*. 2d ed. rev. Durham, N.C., Duke University Medical Center Library and the Library Mechanization Committee, Canadian Library Association, 1968.
6. Now, Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services (CASLIS).

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Knowledge—The Master Resource

The Future of Scientific and Technical Information in Canada

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■ Means to improve the overall flow of knowledge are discussed. The relationship of research and development to economic prosperity is traced. In planning and policy-making, the major problems considered are keeping managers up-to-date and providing greater coordination on a national scale. Improved information flow to developing countries is discussed. The paper concludes with a plea to librarians to participate more actively in their rapidly expanding profession.

OUR present prosperity permits us to consider and discuss the more complex problems relating to:

- The new technology in communications and computers which can now be utilized;
- The automation of some house-keeping functions, services and systems;
- The demand for improved information flow, systems, services and libraries and for the appropriate training of librarians and information specialists;
- The interfaces and economics of the international and national services now being forged from continent to continent.

This prosperity is an outcome of our industrial development and our eco-

nomic growth. It is our "Affluent Society." I will put before you three major areas where more effective library, information, and data services will be required in our rapidly changing environment . . . an environment which we must all remember embraces our social and cultural life, *not* the sector of science and technology alone, and which must be tempered with sound financial and economic judgements.

Based on the recommended improvements of the Down's Report, Blackburn (1) forecast an expenditure on new library and information services in Canadian universities of \$2.25 billion in 10 years, some 12–13% of the total university budget (on an average \$225 million per year). These figures give us some idea as to the magnitude of the financial problem facing the universities.

The three major areas I will discuss are: 1) "Education and Research," 2) "Planning Priorities and Policy Making," and 3) "International and National Development Programs."

Education and Research

The worldwide annual expenditure on Research and Development has reached \$30–35 billion. The Canadian expenditure in 1968–69 was approximately \$1 billion. This R & D resource brings a deluge of new ideas, new science and technology—new information and data—which can be called *New Knowledge*.

The fundamental reasons for research are—so we are told—to improve our economy, and so improve our environment and culture. The chain of events starts with research and goes through such activities as applied research, development, technology transfer, innovation, new methods of production, new products to further industrialization, economic growth and presumably health, wealth and happiness! However, during the last few years, people have had some doubts about how effective this chain of events is and they are carefully examining priorities in research spending. It is no longer agreed that unlimited funds for research are the answer. Consideration is being given to priorities—what areas give you best value for your money—how effectively is this money being used, how valuable and industrially useful are the results of present research. R & D in isolation does give new knowledge, but it does *not* lead automatically to innovation. We find that we have:

- an education gap,
- a technological gap, and
- an information gap.

These are probably all manifestations of a communication and knowledge gap in which all are involved.

In 1964 the Science Secretariat was established within the Privy Council Office; the Secretariat is the professional scientific staff of the Science Council of Canada. In addition to responding directly to requests from the Science Council for detailed information, the Secretariat has—on its own initiative—set in motion some studies. Mr. Tyas reports on such a study, Scientific and Technical Information in Canada, which he directed.

Furthermore, innovation must penetrate the whole fabric of social, cultural, and educational life, since the major barriers to it are social and cultural, not scientific and technological. It seems that this chain should be examined a lot closer. A better balance is required be-

tween the effort expended on research and on the transfer and utilization of the results. Nations are already producing more new knowledge than they can effectively absorb. Recently Rt. Hon. Wedgewood-Benn, Minister of Technology in the U.K., stated "that industry could live off present research results and knowledge for the next 15–20 years." However, industry cannot use what it does not know about. It needs new ideas it can use, that is, new scientific and technical information, STINFO. The transfer of knowledge is *not* automatic. It must be active. It must be regularly brought to the attention of the most likely user—for its most effective utilization.

The economic transfer and exploitation of knowledge will be one of the foremost problems for the industrialized nations during the next two decades; at the same time, the developing countries will be fighting a similar battle. There must be a balance. Sufficient research must be conducted to assist in postgraduate education and provide high calibre staff for government, industry and educational institutes. However, the expenditure on this type of research is too heavy at present. To strengthen the whole chain, the weaker links in it require our attention now.

A country can only survive through stimulation of technical innovation and sustained economic growth. This means that much more effort has to go into the evaluation, interpretation and communication of knowledge. In considering the growth of some of the more rap-

idly expanding economies in Italy, Germany and Japan, the following are considered as major growth components:

1. Entrepreneurship,
2. Hard work and good organization,
3. Technology and experience transfer,
4. Closer links between academic and industrial research, and
5. Risk capital.

Although new knowledge is *not* the only ingredient of economic growth by any means, it *is* an essential ingredient. The transfer of technology, experience, information and data are very important links in the chain. These links today are in need of new methods and ideas to give them added strength, new technology, new equipment and young and agile minds to produce the systems and services required.

M. Galley, Minister of Science, Paris, has said: "By 1975 any nation which does not have an automated information service for Science and Technology will be a fifth rate state and of little economic significance."

Dr. Solandt, Chairman of the Science Council of Canada, stated some months ago that "Canada may never send a man to the moon, but it could and should develop a national information system second to none."

Senator Lamontagne, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Science Policy, said that: "There was no national information centre on science and technology for the diffusion in Canada of the new developments at home and abroad."

A recent report of the Study Group on Scientific and Technical Information in Canada, Science Council Special Study No. 8 (2), recommends that Canada set up a national agency to further these goals and act as a focal point for STINFO policy.

Planning Priorities and Policy Making

In the planning of research and development—besides many other areas of

government such as commerce and education—those in top management positions lack the numerical and statistical data and program and project information needed to make essential decisions on policies and priorities. There is no means of finding out about current research programs or projects in Canada. In the Province of Quebec, however, there is a computerized inventory of university research projects, the first of its kind in Canada.

There is a lack of national coordination—to appraise the output of research, detect gaps, reduce duplication or imbalances in the application of scarce resources. It is impossible today in Canada, as in most other countries, to assess the usefulness of much of our large outlays of public funds in many areas, especially in the field of science. The policy makers, decision makers and planners need more information. They need rapid access to up-to-date data on funds, staff, program objectives and status. These can easily be provided by modern computer techniques from suitable data storage banks. This field is wide open for exploitation with many new exciting jobs.

Such management tools are required for coordination and financial control of research. They will be very essential to our future economy. The Science Council of Canada in Special Study No. 8 (2) recommended a national referral centre which would collect and correlate such data, and which could easily be automated. International coordination is required to allow interchange of such national statistical data.

International and National Development Programs

Aid to developing countries which is running at approximately \$9 billion a year is moving away from supplying commodities and funds for projects into more interesting and sophisticated forms of aid relating to industrial development and technical, educational and scientific aid.

Development agencies are carrying

out some \$100 million of studies and research into social and economic problems in the developing countries. UNESCO has studied the library requirements of some fifty developing countries and is supporting with ICSU a feasibility study on a worldwide science information system (ICSU/UNESCO), under Harrison Brown. FAO in Rome estimates that of the \$1 billion worth of agricultural research being carried out in the world each year, \$300 million is spent on research for the developing countries.

The developing countries have the greatest need for social and economic and technical information. Here the transfer of knowledge is an even more difficult problem due to the gaps in education and technology in the information area. Germany has set up a training school in Tunisia for librarians. Sweden is training Ethiopian, Kenyan and Tanzanian librarians.

Because of the massive amount of aid provided, and the frequency of missions, and therefore, mission reports, FAO realized that there must be hundreds of thousands of documents in the developing countries dealing with their particular economic problems and social conditions—all of them lost in offices and desks. They supported a special project looking for those documents relating to development in Morocco. The project cost \$200,000 and 1½ man-years of experts' time, supplied by FAO. As a result, 12,000 lost documents of significant value to the future development of Morocco were found in government departments and agencies. The Moroccan Government supported this effort with 15 people, as their finance minister realized that obvious savings were to be gained by using these documents rather than by repeating the surveys, studies and research work. Every developing country could benefit from studies of this nature.

There is a desperate need for the institutional structures, for library schools and training centres, information centres and libraries. Technical aid programs in the future can assist in the set-

ting of information services to mine knowledge for utilization in the developing countries.

What is being done in development aid? At present, Sir Robert Jackson is conducting a study on UN aid and UN organizations pertaining to the next decade of development. Hon. Lester B. Pearson is conducting a study for the World Bank on the funding of aid. Canadian International Development Agency, CIDA, is preparing to set up an International Development Research Centre for research on development problems and a task force on development communications, information and data. All of these efforts are assisting in providing developing countries with new knowledge, ideas and information.

The Future

Knowledge is basic to all of this. It is our greatest resource—the accumulated human experience in social sciences, economics, technology, and science. Results of basic research must be available:

1. To aid in teaching,
2. To further mission-oriented research,
3. To be interpreted into new technology, and
4. To aid our society economically, culturally, and socially.

At present, scientific information has a very limited audience. The planning of research and national and international development all require new ideas and the latest knowledge. New data systems with rapid access to aid management in policy forming, allocation of priorities, decision making and program and project control are essential to our future advancement. Our present problems are historical but new technology can help us sort order out of the chaos.

Whichever way one moves, statistics, data and information are required—new ideas, concepts and technologies must be mined from the knowledge at our disposal—this knowledge is the universal master resource.

You are the purveyors of *Knowledge*.

It is *your* job to ensure that the requirements of the policy makers, the managers, the financiers and the technologists are met. The scientist is relatively well off. It is your job that the recommendations of these studies and reports become fact. It is your responsibility; it is your future. You have to *act*. The whole world needs your help. You have to decide what you are going to do and where you are going to do it. Your horizons are unlimited. Grasp the opportunities and aid the researchers, managers, planners and developers *now*.

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Special Libraries Association

61st Conference

JUNE 7-11, 1970

Cobo Hall

and

Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

Detroit

The Conference program will be published in the March issue of "Special Libraries."

The Michigan Chapter has announced that Pre-Registration Forms and Hotel Reservation Cards will be mailed from Detroit on March 14 (rather than the date previously announced).



City of Detroit

The Spirit of Detroit—This massive statue by Marshall Fredericks dominates the main entrance to the City-County Building in Detroit's Civic Center. The statue is the basis of the logo for SLA's 61st Conference.

What Do Libraries Do All Day?

Some Management Questions

Richard S. Huleatt

Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., Boston, Mass. 02107

I JUST happened to glance at the title of the library book my five-year-old son Paul had left behind in his many travels. The title, I thought, was very appropriate to the topic of this paper in terms of management. It was *What Do People Do All Day?** In the management of a business or industry the answer to this question must be known or it is on some pretty shaky ground. Neither are there any present-day Andrew Carnegies who go about sponsoring industrial libraries.

The basis for a special library is need and efficiency. The need may be met only by service which must increase efficiency. Therefore, for the special librarian in industry our product is: "Putting knowledge to work"—efficiently—through SERVICE.

This is our primary justification—our reason for being—to provide a superior service more efficiently than can otherwise be accomplished by any other means or by different methods that may conceivably be employed.

An industry or business must determine initially whether the need for a formal library exists. Local public or academic libraries may meet the needs of a small organization; or a few reference books may suffice to constitute the needs of other organizations. An informal li-

brary may also serve the needs of the smaller industrial or business organization by collectively putting together in a central location reference materials needed to conduct a business. It is from these meager beginnings that many of our present-day more advanced and sophisticated industrial libraries have come into being.

The need for establishing a formal library is usually equated on a basis of need justifying cost. Since libraries in industry are not generally directly involved in producing a product or service for the company's client, this cost is usually added to the company's cost of doing business: overhead. It is always best, as the Robert Hall commercials remind us, to have low overhead; for each additional unnecessary cost in producing a product reduces competitive advantage which is necessary in selling a product.

If the size of the need justifies the existence of the formal library, it also equally determines the size of the library and the size and scope of what services are to be provided. The organization as well as the library cannot afford to have a champagne taste on a beer budget. The cost of establishing the formal library must include adequate staff, space, equipment, supplies, and the cost of materials and services provided.

These costs should be related to the need for library services shown by the fact that many companies subscribe to

* Scarry, R. / *What Do People Do All Day?* N.Y., Random House, 1968.

periodicals and buy books relating to their interests, but that before these materials can be utilized fully, they must be organized. When duplicate subscriptions and books are purchased and documents (including those originated by the company) cannot be readily located, or long distance telephone calls, field trips, and similar practices are necessary to track down information which should be readily available within the organization—these are needlessly wasteful ways to conduct a business. It doesn't take much imagination to picture, as examples, engineers or scientists performing their own searches on a daily basis and then considering the costs, in comparison to having good library services available.

Most scientists, engineers, and businessmen know much less about special librarianship; often they cannot adequately specify or verbalize their needs and are simply often unaware of what modern information storage and retrieval techniques are available. Most are blissfully unaware of what can be accomplished, primarily because their proficiencies and skills lie in fields other than the information or library sciences.

Justifying the cost of the special library in industry is apparent only then in terms of *comparative statistics*. This is the subject of Margaret Sloane's article, which appeared in *This Journal* in 1968, entitled "The Validity of Comparative Library Statistics." Statistics are meaningless unless they are compared with something else *similar* you are attempting to prove. Since no two special libraries are alike, care must be exercised in using comparative statistics to assure their validity to your own applications.

Let's get down to some specifics in determining how we will justify the cost of our own library by what we actually require.

SPACE. Do you have enough to house all collections adequately? (This is assuming a well-organized collection, for a disorganized collection will gain space from no one.) Is there enough space provided for all library staff activities such as cataloging, processing and for patron

areas such as study, reference, etc.? Do you have a floor plan ready at all times showing *current* arrangement and a *projected* plan for future growth? For what period is the future growth plan? 3, 4 or 5 years ahead? Does it involve considerable rearrangement of fixed installations such as walls, utility outlets, telephones, lights, etc.? (This should be avoided.) Could expansion of the library be accomplished with a minimum of expense and rearrangement without relocating staff functions?

EQUIPMENT. Do you have adequate equipment to meet current and future needs such as shelving, file cabinets, library and office furniture? Is the equipment on hand satisfactory from both a utility and an aesthetic point of view? Has the library in the past been careful to request equipment only absolutely essential to services or has the equipment become idle or unused? Have you compared prices and makes of similar equipment before presenting them to management?

STAFF. What is the ratio of professional to subprofessional? Are you understaffed, adequately staffed or overstaffed? (Of course, no one would admit to being overstaffed, but you'd better check very carefully anyway.) Is everyone on the staff busy all day on absolutely essential business or are there any slack periods? Or is it *from crisis to crisis*? Is each staff member's job responsibility clearly defined? Have you written procedures for all routine tasks? Is there any duplication of effort among any staff members? Do you delegate responsibility for all routine tasks? How many tasks do you assume yourself? Do you train your subprofessional staff and encourage their development to professional levels? Do you encourage formal library science education under company sponsorship? Can what they learn be applied to *any* library or is it peculiar to *your* library only? Can you justify salaries? Or the library budget as an absolutely necessary cost of doing business? Do you communicate to management the relationship between kinds of services *desired*, and the resultant staffing *required*? Does your volume of

work justify specialists such as catalogers, reference librarians, etc.? Or can this be performed with existing staff? Do you purchase items directly or through a purchasing department? Do you pay invoices directly or through an accounting department? What records must you maintain?

BUDGETS. Do you have current statistics available at all times or will this create a special "project"? The costs of the industrial library must be known at all times without benefit of "projects" to provide this information.

Can you readily determine how much in the past year has been spent on books, periodicals, reports, reprints, library equipment, supplies, staff, and services, to name a few? Can you tell management which of these costs are part of the library operation and those initiated or performed for various departments in the company? Do you provide for separate charges for materials and services to other departments? Is each department responsible for formulating and maintaining a budget for the purchase of technical literature or are all these costs charged to the library budget? How do you show this to management? Are you providing for the cost of living increase in your next budget?

ADMINISTRATION. Do you accept complete responsibility for the library or do you find it necessary to relate excuses for deficiencies? Do you involve users in library administration problems (*discourage* this practice) or do you provide for good communication between the library and management to meet the users' needs (*encourage* this practice)?

I have asked more questions than I have answered, because only *you* can provide the answers applicable to your own library's needs.

Underlying key factors in justifying the industrial library are not only effective two-way communications between the library and management but also the basic philosophy and integrity of the library itself. This is clearly delineated as a guideline in the *Objectives and Standards for Special Libraries* and should be the first order of business for the library

and the company to adopt and implement.

To those librarians and future librarians considering industry, let me assure you that the challenge is there. If you seek to exploit and further knowledge using the tools of special librarianship, then yours can be a real accomplishment marked by ability and service in which the potentials and rewards are limitless.

Recommended Reading

Objectives and Standards for Special Libraries. *Special Libraries* 55 (no. 10): 671-80 (Dec 1964)

Elias, A. A. / *Technical Information Center Administration.* N.Y., MacMillan, 1964.

Kent, A. / *Specialized Information Centers.* N.Y., MacMillan, 1965.

Special Libraries: How to Plan and Equip Them. SLA Monograph no. 2. N.Y., Special Libraries Association, 1963.

Meltzer, M. F. / *The Information Center: Management's Hidden Asset.* N.Y., American Management Association, 1967.

Fisher, E. L. / *A Checklist for Organization, Operation, and Evaluation of a Company Library,* 2nd ed. N.Y., Special Libraries Association, 1966.

Strable, E. G., ed. / *Special Libraries: A Guide for Management.* N.Y., Special Libraries Association, 1966.

Sloane, Margaret N. / *The Validity of Comparative Technical Library Statistics.* *Special Libraries* 58 (no. 10): 692-96 (Dec 1967)

Presented at a joint meeting of SLA's Boston Chapter with the School of Library Science, Simmons College on Nov 19, 1968. Mr. Huleatt is technical information manager of Stone & Webster's technical library. Received for review Jul 7, 1969. Accepted Oct 20, 1969.

Evolving the 90% Pharmaceutical Library

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■ The growing need for library space dictated a quantitative study to ascertain user requirements. A monitoring operation has been established whereby data are continuously collected on the use made of periodicals shelved in a restricted storage area. The data, obtained from photocopy request forms, identify the core collection of journals which satisfies 90% of our library research requirements.

ALL LIBRARIES, particularly industrial libraries which must compete with other groups for limited space, face the problem of working within ever-shrinking space allotments. Ten years ago, the American Chemical Society had eight publications with a total of about 19,000 pages per year; today 20 ACS publications require more than double that number of pages. At one time, 30 inches of shelf space accommodated several years' issues of *Chemical Abstracts*; three times that shelf space will soon be required for a single year. None of this is news to librarians who have seen journals which were once quarterlies become monthlies; monthlies, biweeklies; biweeklies, weeklies; and weeklies. . . . Librarians resort to pulling duplicate issues, tightening and shifting shelf arrangements, discarding excessively broken or short runs and storing older titles to relieve the congestion (1).

Until recently, Wyeth Laboratories faced a typical situation. The library was moved into larger quarters in 1961. Several hundred feet of shelf space was gained, but the new shelving covered the expansion in number and size of the journals for only a year or so. By 1964, the shortage of space was again a problem. Eventually, space was provided in an adjacent area for back issues of major journals, the disposition of which (permanent discard, storage at a remote location, or microfilm) depended upon how frequently they were used. This was a partial solution.

It is probably better to run an information service at something less than 100% capacity for the greater satisfaction of users. As Bourne (2) pointed out, it is possible and reasonable to satisfy the overall requirements of users by determining what is needed to satisfy a specific portion of those requirements. The 90% library is based on this concept (Fig. 1). The basic question is: Which journals should be retained to satisfy 90% of the users' needs?

Other studies on journal usage have been based on data collected from cancelled charge slips and questionnaires (3, 4). The study we undertook differed from such studies in that the data were (and are) collected continuously from photocopy request forms. Although all the data have not been completely utilized and the program has not been completely instituted, it seemed desirable to present this information at this time

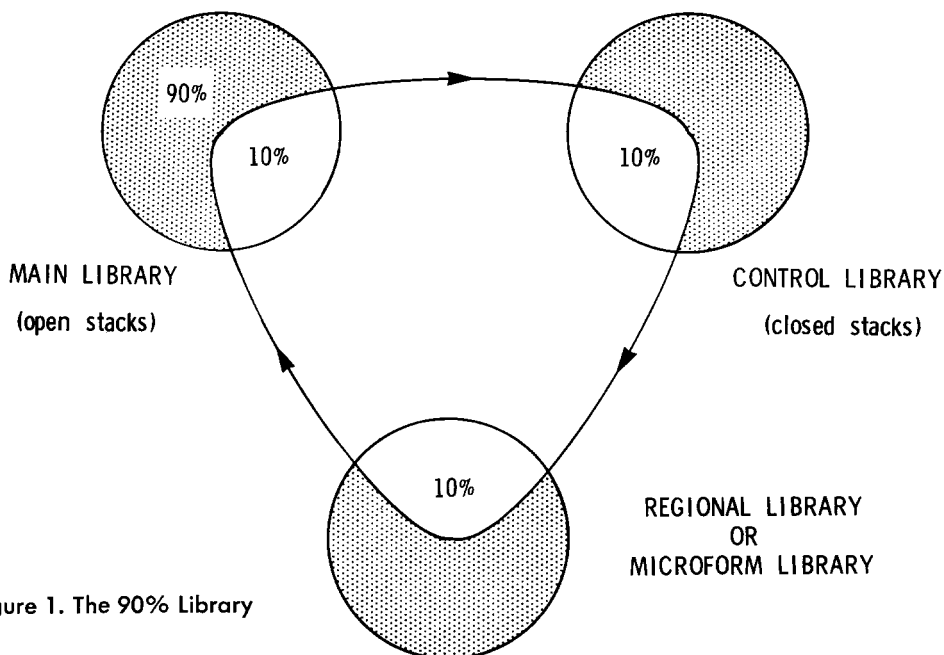


Figure 1. The 90% Library

since the basic principles are well developed and the statistical aspects are relatively simple.

The Development of the Study

In 1964 a preliminary study was initiated whereby data on journal usage were collected over a three-month period. It was learned that journals published during the past 10 years accounted for 65% of the day-to-day library usage. An analysis of photocopy request forms during the same period showed that 85% of these requests were also for articles from journals published during the past 10 years.

In view of the foregoing, the housing of the periodical collection was reorganized as follows:

- Retain full runs in the open stacks of:
 - Journal of American Chemical Society*
 - Journal of Organic Chemistry*
 - Chemische Berichte*
 - Journal of the Chemical Society*
 - Nature*

- Retain 10-year runs in the open stacks of:

- British Medical Journal*
- Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine*
- Helvetica Chimica Acta*
- Journal of the American Medical Association*
- Science*
- Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics*
- Virology*
- Journal of Biological Chemistry*

- Retain 5-year or full runs (if less than 5 years) of all other titles.
- House those journals which do not fall in any of the above categories in a control-storage area, which is physically separated from the rest of the library.

When a user requests a volume in storage, a library photocopy request form is completed and the volume is delivered for examination in the reading area. The photocopy request form was designed to include the information required for the monitoring operation:

date, journal number and year, number of pages, request number, and journal code (Biological, Chemical, Medical, Pharmaceutical, General, Open/Closed stacks).

This information is encoded on the form by a clerk on a weekly basis. The encoded forms are then keypunched and verified on 80-column punched cards which are sorted each month by an IBM 101 sorter. The printed listings are put in numerical order by journal number, with a cumulative count of requests by year of publication. Subsequently, the monthly decks are integrated to produce the cumulative quarterly and annual listings of journal usage.

The forms completed from Jan 1—Dec 31, 1965 supplied the data for the present study. Work sheets, graphs and tables were compiled manually from the annual printout to further refine the data.

Results and Discussion

Of the 144 titles observed in the closed area, 37 showed no activity at all (Table 1); 43 titles supplied 90.5% of the requests (Table 2). Nearly 315 feet of shelf space was made immediately available by disposing of journals showing no activity or little activity. This additional space adequately accommodates the present rate of periodical growth. As additional storage is needed, the Bourne concept can be further applied. For example, *Anesthesiology*, *American Practitioner*, *American Journal of Public Health*, *American Journal of Psychiatry*, each of which ranked in 40th place in number of requests for usage (Table 2), can be cut by 10% (Fig. 2). This simple system can be applied to the journals ranking next lowest in use—35 through 1, consecutively—until the shelf space needed is obtained.

The use made of journals shelved in open stacks has also been partially examined, again using the photocopy request form. Of the 600 titles considered since the beginning of the study, only 244 appear to be used enough to war-

rant storage in open stacks; however, more controlled data must be collected before final disposition is made of these journals. Nearly 15 sections of shelf space could be made available for library expansion by transferring the idle journals to the closed area. The cost of storage and binding could also be cut, since only those titles whose use is great need to be bound.

This study is unique, we believe, in that it demonstrates that research in the library need not be an elaborate undertaking, but can and should be an ongoing part of its operation. In this case, the photocopy request form provided the input for the study of a seemingly unrelated operation. The method described provides a continuous monitoring program of periodical usage and, consequently, prevents the overcrowding of the research library.

It is accepted that on occasion some requests must be met by other sources, perhaps microfilm or regional medical libraries. The development of regional libraries should encourage individual libraries not to accumulate long runs of little-used biomedical titles. Libraries of pharmaceutical houses might develop collections of titles in those scientific fields which are of interest to them, but which are not maintained by the regional library (for example, bio-engineering, historical chemistry, physics, mathematics and statistics, computers, business, etc.). Each pharmaceutical library could select a particular field of interest, say, bio-engineering, and house that complete collection only. Long runs of agreed-upon titles could be retained on microfilm and the cost shared by the cooperating libraries.

Conclusion

The information explosion which all libraries have been experiencing has led to the reexamination of traditional ideas of what constitutes effective systems for handling information. Industrial libraries, and particularly pharmaceutical libraries with their multidisciplinary approach to information, must subject

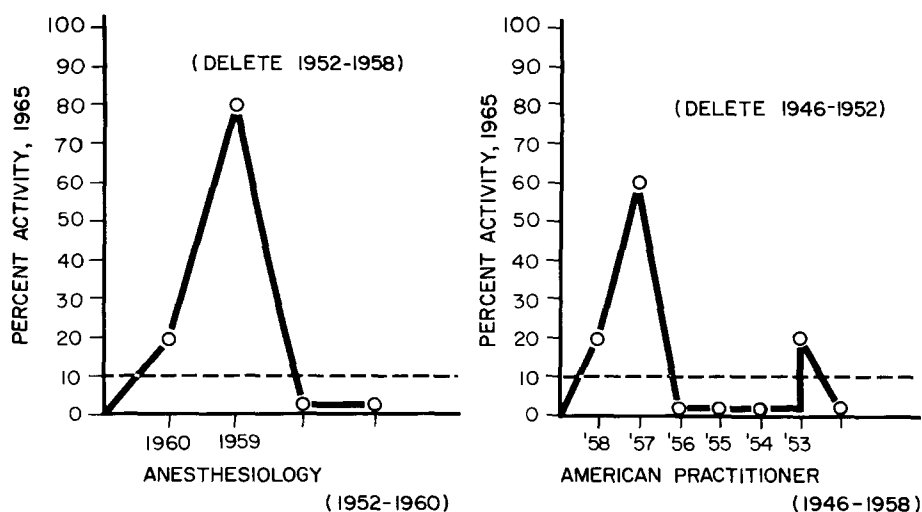


Figure 2. Disposition of Periodical Titles with Low Usage

Table 1. Closed Stacks—Journals Showing No Activity in 1965

Titles	Coverage	Titles	Coverage
Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae	1955-59	Drug & Cosmetic Industry	1944-59
American Journal Pathology	1932-44	Endeavour	1955-60
American Journal Pharmacy	1902-59	Enzymologia	1936-59
American Journal Veterinary Research	1941-59	Eye Ear Nose & Throat Monthly	1946-59
American Professional Pharmacist	1939-59	Geriatrics	1946-59
American Review Respiratory Disease	1937-59	Helvetica Physiologica et Pharmacologica Acta	1943-59
Angiology	1950-59	Industrial Medicine & Surgery	1946-61
Applied Statistics	1961, 1963	Journal Agricultural & Food Chemistry	1956-60
Archives Environmental Health	1959	Journal American Dental Association	1950-59
Archives Experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmacologie	1953-58	Journal American Veterinary Medical Association	1942-60
Archives Ophthalmology	1946-51	Journal Comparative Pathology & Therapeutics	1913-32, 1952-59
Archives Pathology	1946-50, 1957, 1959	Laboratory Investigation	1957-59
Bacteriological Reviews	1937-59	Military Medicine	1947-62
British Veterinary Journal	1951-58	Nutrition Reviews	1942-59
Bulletin Experimental Biology & Medicine	1958-59	Veterinary Bulletin	1950-59
Bulletin Medical Library Association	1944-59	Veterinary Medicine	1949-59
Bulletin New Jersey Academy Medicine	1957-59	Veterinary Record	1950-59
Cornell Veterinarian	1941-59		
Diseases Nervous System	1945-59		
D.M. Disease-A-Month	1955-59		

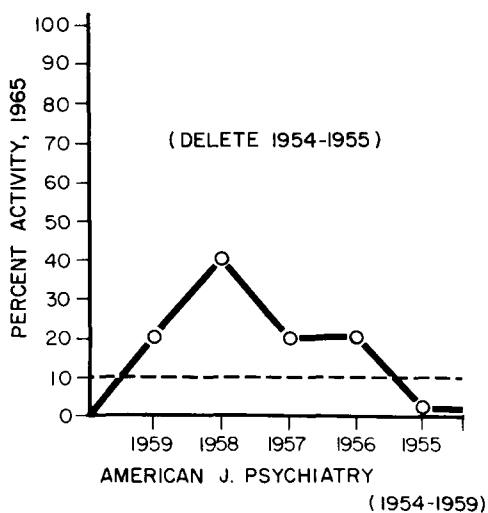
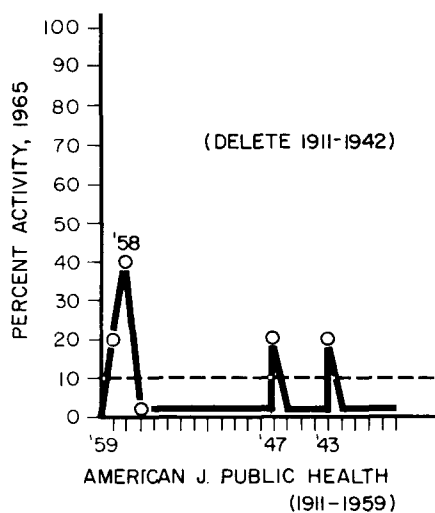


Table 2. Closed Stacks—Journals That Satisfied 90.5% of Requests in 1965

Title	No. of Requests	Rank	Title	No. of Requests	Rank
Journal Biological Chemistry	83	1	Federation Proceedings	11	24
Journal American Pharmaceutical Association	35	2	Gastroenterology	11	24
Journal Pharmacology Experimental Therapeutics	31	3	Proceedings Society Experimental Biology & Medicine	11	24
Biochemical Journal	27	4	American Journal Hygiene	10	27
Journal Physiology (London)	26	5	Circulation	10	27
American Journal Physiology	25	6.5	Journal Nutrition	10	27
Journal Experimental Medicine	25	6.5	Science	9	29
Analytical Chemistry	23	8	Annals Allergy	8	31.5
Industrial & Engineering Chemistry	20	9	Archives Internationales Pharmacodynamie et Therapie	8	31.5
Biochimica et Biophysica Acta	18	10	British Medical Journal	8	31.5
Pediatrics	17	11	Physiological Reviews	8	31.5
Antimicrobial Agents & Chemotherapy	16	12	American Journal Medicine	7	35
Endocrinology	15	13.5	American Journal Obstetrics & Gynecology	7	35
Journal Bacteriology	15	13.5	Journal Immunology	7	35
American Journal Diseases Children	14	16	New York State Journal Medicine	7	35
Journal Laboratory & Clinical Medicine	14	16	Pharmacological Reviews	7	35
New England Journal Medicine	14	16	American Journal Psychiatry	5	40.5
American Journal Medical Sciences	12	19.5	American Journal Public Health	5	40.5
Archives Biochemistry & Biophysics	12	19.5	American Practitioner & Digest of Treatment	5	40.5
Archives Internal Medicine	12	19.5	Anesthesiology	5	40.5
Journal American Medical Association	12	19.5			
Journal Clinical Investigation	12	19.5			
Journal Pediatrics	12	19.5			

themselves to the scrutiny of scientific analysis if they are to be effective. The guidelines of Lancaster (5) are helpful:

1. Measure the degree to which the system is meeting user requirements,
2. Locate sources of system failure, thereby allowing corrective action to be taken,
3. Compare alternative methods for operating the system, and
4. Develop payoff factors (improvements) for various aspects of the system.

Acknowledgments

The authors are grateful to Arthur Elias and Alfred Bogutz who designed the basic system used in this study, and to Dr. Michael P. Natt for his advice and encouragement in the preparation of this paper.

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1. Strain, Paula M. / A Study of the Usage and Retention of Technical Periodicals. *Library Resources and Technical Services* 10: 295-304 (Summer 1966)
2. Bourne, Charles P. / Some User Requirements Stated Quantitatively in Terms of the 90% Library. In Kent, A., ed., *Electronic Information Handling*. Washington, Spartan Books, 1965. p.93-100.
3. Fleming, Thomas P. and Kilgour, Frederick G. / Moderately and Heavily Used Biomedical Journals. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 52: 234-241 (Jan 1964)
4. Stangl, Peter and Kilgour, Frederick G. / Analysis of Recorded Biomedical Book and Journal Use in the Yale Medical Library. Part 1. Date and Subject Relations. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 55: 290-300 (Jul 1967)
5. Lancaster, F. W. / Evaluating the Small Information Retrieval System. *Journal of Chemical Documentation* 6: 158-160 (1966)

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Smith

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Basile

Published Sources of Information about Maps and Atlases

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■ Because of the great demands on his time, the map librarian must rely heavily on published sources of information to order cartographic works. Even though it is a negative note, it is a fact that the map and atlas publishing field is woefully lacking in bibliographic controls. Many countries, for example, produce excellent national bibliographies to describe their book trade. Although citations to significant atlases are

included in many of these bibliographies, individually published maps are generally excluded. Unfortunately for the harassed map librarian, current bibliographic references to maps are scattered—and often inadequate. Lists of national bibliographies, citations to geographical journals and accession lists, and names and addresses of publishers and dealers who sell both new and old maps are presented.

PUBLISHED information about maps and atlases may be divided into five categories:

1. Geographical journals which regularly carry lists and reviews of maps and atlases,
2. Cartographic accession lists,
3. National bibliographies containing map and atlas citations,
4. Catalogs and lists of publishers and dealers, and
5. Catalogs and lists of second hand dealers.

Geographical Journals

Geographical journals are a primary source of information about currently produced cartographic works. Many geographical journals include reviews of outstanding atlases, but only a few con-

tain citations and reviews of individual maps. The bibliography describes 28 journals which have been found to be particularly valuable for acquisitions purposes. Basically, it is a revision of John Wolter's "The Current Bibliography of Cartography: An Annotated Selection of Serials," published in the [SLA] *Geography and Map Division Bulletin* (Dec 1964).

When discussing serials of special importance to the map acquisitions librarian, one should begin with the great international effort, the *Bibliographie cartographique internationale*, prepared by the Comité nationale française de géographie and the International Geographical Union. Published annually, this is the most comprehensive list of maps presently being produced. The value of this list as an acquisitions tool,

however, is somewhat diminished by the lag in time between the date of information and the date of publication of the bibliography. For instance, the latest volume, published in 1968, describes maps and atlases issued in 1966.

The German semiannual serial, *Berichte zur deutschen Landeskunde*, presents annually (in its Heft 2) an extensive list of maps of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein. A new and significant periodical is the British Cartographic Society's *Cartographic Journal* which contains a list of "Recent Maps." This fine serial also includes valuable reviews, notes, and articles about maps.

The *International Hydrographic Bulletin*, published monthly in Monaco,

should not escape the attention of acquisitions librarians, for here is found a very useful "List of New Charts and New Editions of Charts." By using this list it is a rather easy matter for the librarian to be aware of the current production of hydrographic charts.

The American Congress on Surveying and Mapping's quarterly journal, *Surveying and Mapping*, has a very useful "Map Information" section containing data about large-scale maps and charts produced by government agencies. Another regular feature of this magazine is the section, "Distinctive Recent Maps," which contains descriptions of interesting general and topical maps from all parts of the world.

Last, but certainly not least, is the

Selected Geographical Journals Containing Lists and/or Reviews of Current Maps and Atlases

Australian Geographer. (Geographical Society of New South Wales, Sydney) Sydney v.1- (1928-) Irreg. Selected atlases are reviewed. 51

Berichte zur deutschen Landeskunde. (Zentralarchiv für Landeskunde von Deutschland. Institut für Landeskunde) Bad Godesberg. v.1-4 (1941-1945); v.5- (1948-). 2 nos. in each vol. Semiannual. Maps are listed in section entitled "Kartenneuerscheinungen" published in Heft 2. 508

Bibliographie cartographique internationale. (Comité nationale française de géographie; International Geographical Union) Paris. (1936-) Annual. Comprehensive international list of maps. 342

Boletín de información. (Servicio Geográfico del Ejército) Madrid. v.1- (1968-) Lists new maps published by the Servicio Geográfico del Ejército.

Bollettino della associazione italiana di cartografia. (Associazione italiana di cartografia) Firenze. v.1- (1964-). 3 times a year. Selected maps are described in section entitled "Segnalazioni Cartografiche."

Bulletin du comité français de cartographie. (Comité français de cartographie) Paris. v.1- (1958-) Irregular. Atlases, maps and mapping programs are described in reviews and articles.

Bold face numbers refer to entries in Harris, Chauncy D. and Fellman, Jerome D. / *International List of Geographical Serials*. Chicago. University of Chicago. 1960. 194p. University of Chicago, Dept. of Geography Research Paper no. 63.

Fasc. no. 37 (July-August 1968) is entirely devoted to "Rapport cartographique national-France, pour les travaux exécutés de 1964 à 1968."

Bulletin of the Society of University Cartographers. (Society of University Cartographers) Liverpool. v.1- (1966-). Semiannual. Includes articles about mapping and reviews of selected atlases.

Canadian Cartographer. Bernard B. Gutsell, ed. Toronto. v.1- (1964-) Semiannual. Formerly *The Cartographer*, 1964-67. Maps and atlases are described in articles, notes, and reviews.

Cartographic Journal. (British Cartographic Society) Glasgow, Scotland. v.1- (1964-). Semiannual. Includes a list of "Recent Maps" as well as reviews, notes, and articles about maps.

Cartography. (Australian Institute of Cartographers) Canberra. v.1- (1954-) Semiannual. Includes reviews and articles about maps.

Geografisch Tijdschrift. (Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap). Amsterdam. Nieuwe Reeks. v.1- (1967-) Irregular. "Kartografische Sectie" includes articles about maps, reviews of atlases, and a list of "Nieuwe Kaartbladen" of The Netherlands.

Geographical Journal. (Royal Geographical Society, London) London. v.1- (1893-) Quarterly. Selected maps and atlases are reviewed. 1445

Geography and Map Division Bulletin. (Geography and Map Division, Special Libraries Association) N.Y. v.1- (1950-) Quarterly. "New Maps" are listed by Charles W. Buffum of the Library of Congress. Atlases are occasionally reviewed. 1596

Globen. (Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalt) Stockholm. v.1- (1922-) Quarterly. Maps, atlases and globes are described. 1151

[SLA] *Geography and Map Division Bulletin* which includes notes concerning maps, an occasional review of an outstanding atlas, and an extensive list of "New Maps" by Charles W. Buffum of the Library of Congress.

Cartographic Accession Lists

Current accession lists produced by colleagues in other libraries provide valuable information on current maps, and serve as a useful check on the quality of your own acquisitions program. In the bibliography I have cited 17 accession lists which I have found to be very helpful.

A list of *New Acquisitions* of the Map and Geography Library, University of

Illinois, is issued bimonthly by Robert White. This is a fine accession list of one of the leading university map collections in the United States.

The *Map Library Acquisitions Bulletin*, issued at irregular intervals, records the maps acquired by Rand McNally and Company. This is a very useful publication, and to my knowledge the only accession list prepared by a commercial publisher.

Current Geographical Publications, published ten times a year, contains "Additions to the Research Catalogue of the American Geographical Society." Section 3 of each issue is a list (prepared by Dr. Roman Drazniowsky) of newly acquired maps.

In England, the semiannual publica-

International Hydrographic Bulletin. Supplement to the International Hydrographic Review. (International Hydrographic Bureau) Monaco. v.1- (1928-) Monthly. Includes a "List of New Charts and New Editions of Charts."

International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale. (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs) N.Y. v.1- (1955-). Annual. Includes an "Index Map showing the Status of Publication of the IMW Sheets," a "Table of Published Sheets," and an "Alphabetical Index" of published sheets.

Irish Geography. (Geographical Society of Ireland) Dublin. v.1- (1944-) Annual. Maps relating to Ireland are reviewed. 316

Journal of Geography. (National Council for Geographic Education) Chicago. v.1- (1902-) Monthly except Je, Jl, Ag. Occasional review of an atlas. 1568

Kartographische Nachrichten. (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kartographie e.V.) Gütersloh. (1951-) Issued 6 times a year. Includes map articles and reviews. 653

Kulturgeografi. Tidsskrift for befolkningsgeografi, bebyggelsesgeografi, erhvervsgeografi, politisk geografi, regionalplanlægning, anvendt geografi. København. v.1- (1949-) Issued 5 times a year. Each issue includes a section entitled "Kort, atlas og litteratur." 307

Military Engineer. (Society of American Military Engineers) Washington, D.C. v.1- (1920-). Issued 6 times a year. New maps are described in the section, "Geodesy, Mapping, Oceanography," published in each issue.

Nachrichten aus dem Karten- und Vermessungswesen. (Institut für angewandte Geodäsie)

Frankfurt, a.M., Germany. Reihe I, Deutsche Beiträge und Informationen. v.1- (1951-) Irreg. Maps are listed in section titled "Kartenarchiv und Bücherei."

Petermanns geographische Mitteilungen. (VEB Hermann Haack, Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt) Gotha. v.1-91, no. 3 (1855-1945); 92- (1948-) Quarterly. Atlases are reviewed in section entitled "Kartographie." 708

Professional Geographer. (Association of American Geographers, Journal) Washington, D.C. v.1-8 (1943-1948); ns v.1- (1949-) Issued 6 times a year. New maps are sometimes noted and an occasional atlas is reviewed. 1588

Surveying and Mapping. (American Congress on Surveying and Mapping) Washington, D.C. v.1- (1941-) Quarterly. Includes a "Map Information" section describing large scale maps and charts by government agencies. Another section describes "Distinctive Recent Maps." Atlases are sometimes reviewed in the section "Books in Review."

Universo. (Italy. Istituto geografico militare) Firenze. v.1- (1920-) Issued 6 times a year. Each issue includes a section entitled "Rubrica Cartografica" which lists new maps by the Istituto geografico militare. 928

World Cartography. (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs) New York. v.1- (1951-) Irreg. (8 v. published through 1967) Includes reports of current cartographic activities in various countries.

Zeitschrift für den Erdkundeunterricht. (German Democratic Republic. Ministerium für Volksbildung) Berlin v.1- (1949-) Monthly. Atlases are occasionally reviewed. 777

tion, *New Geographical Literature and Maps*, cites the accessions of the Royal Geographical Society Library. *Selected Map and Book Accessions*, issued monthly, lists receipts of the Map Section, Bodleian Library, Oxford University. In Canada, the Departmental Map Library of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources began in 1968 to issue a quarterly, *Selected List of Maps, Atlases, and Gazetteers*, which is worthy of note.

It may perhaps be appropriate to mention here that one of the anticipated products of the map automation project undergoing development and tests in the Library of Congress will be a current

list of accessions, as well as author-subject-shelf list book catalogs. Initially, the maps recorded in these publications will be limited to those in the English language. Ultimately, the accession list and catalogs may be expanded to include all current map accessions of the Library of Congress.

National Bibliographies

National bibliographies are no strangers to the acquisitions librarian who orders books as well as maps. It is quite possible, however, that librarians dealing solely with maps and atlases may be completely unaware of the potential value of

Selected Map and Atlas Accession Lists

Australia

Mitchell Library
Macquarie St.
Sydney, N.S.W.

The Public Library of New South Wales; Maps Received in the Mitchell Library. Quarterly.

Brazil

Mapoteca
Ministério das Relações Exteriores
Rio de Janeiro

Bibliografia cartográfica. Monthly, with annual cumulations.

Canada

Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
Departmental Map Library
Ottawa 4, Ontario

A Selected List of Maps, Atlases, and Gazetteers. 1968-. Quarterly. Cover title: *Acquisitions.*

University of British Columbia Library
Map Division
Vancouver, British Columbia

List of Maps Added to the Library. Bimonthly.

University of Toronto Library
Map Library
Toronto, Ontario

Selected Acquisitions. Bimonthly.

Ethiopia

Economic Commission for Africa
Map Documentation and Reference Centre
P.O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa

Catalogue of Maps and Charts Received by the Centre. Sep 1966. (4 supplements published in 1967)

Great Britain

Oxford University
Bodleian Library
Map Section
Oxford, England

Selected Map and Book Accessions. Monthly.

British Museum
London WC 1
England

Catalogue of Printed Maps in the British Museum. Accessions. London. Irreg.

Map Research and Library Group
The Survey Production Centre, R.E.
Block "A"

Hook Rise South
Tolworth, Surbiton
Surrey, England

Directorate of Military Survey, Ministry of Defence, Selected Accessions List of the Map Library. (serial)

Royal Geographical Society
Kensington Gore
London, SW 7
England

New Geographical Literature and Maps. Semiannual.

Mexico

Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia
Biblioteca "Jose Toribio Medina,"
Mexico, D.F.

Lista de adquisiciones. Bimonthly.

United States

American Geographical Society
Broadway at 156th St.
New York, N.Y. 10032

Current Geographical Publications. Additions

certain of these bibliographies. Many countries throughout the world produce a bibliography of materials published within their borders. Most of the works described are books, but some include useful descriptions of maps and atlases. Recently I surveyed the national bibliographies currently received by the Library of Congress and found that 24 of them regularly describe at least a few cartographic works. Thirteen are the products of nations of Western Europe, five are from Eastern Europe, two from Australasia, and one each from Africa, Asia, Latin America, and North America. The List of National Bibliographies describes the bibliographies in detail. I would like

especially to mention the bibliographies of Austria, East Germany, New Zealand, Poland, Switzerland, Turkey, France, West Germany, and Australia. The last three (France, West Germany and Australia) are noteworthy because each publishes special supplementary lists of maps. The others include separate sections or chapters listing substantial numbers of maps in their regular issues. Information provided by national bibliographies is particularly useful because they are generally current and accurate, and—in most instances—provide the map librarian with the ever elusive price.

to the *Research Catalogue of the American Geographical Society*. Issued 10 times a year. Maps are listed in Section 3 of each issue.

DoD Nautical Chart Library
Maritime Safety Division
U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office
Washington, D.C. 20390

Accession List of Domestic and Foreign Charts, Cumulative List. Monthly.

Library of Congress
Processing Department
Exchange and Gift Division
Washington, D.C. 20540

Monthly Checklist of State Publications. Monthly. Includes descriptions of maps issued by state authorities which are received by the Library of Congress.

University of Illinois
Map and Geography Library
Urbana, Illinois 61803
New Acquisitions. Bimonthly.

University of Kansas Libraries
Kenneth Spencer Research Library
Map Library
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

New Books; Selected New Acquisitions in the University of Kansas Libraries. Map Library [accession list] 1969-. Irreg.

Rand McNally & Company
Geographic Research Department
Attn: Map Library
P.O. Box 7600
Chicago, Illinois 60680

Map Library Acquisitions Bulletin; A List of Atlases, Maps and Books Received by the Map Library. Irreg.

National Bibliographies Containing References to Maps and Atlases

Australia

* *Australian National Bibliography, Jan 1961-*. Canberra, National Lib. of Australia, 1961-. Monthly. Maps and atlases were described in monthly issues of the *Australian National Bibliography* through Dec 1967. In 1968, a separate listing of maps was initiated. Entitled *Australian Maps*, the first issue covered Jan-Sep 1968, and the second, Oct-Dec. Future issues will be published quarterly with annual cumulations. AA369

Austria

* *Oesterreichische Bibliographie: Verzeichnis der österreichischen Neuerscheinungen. Bearb. von der österreichischen Nationalbibliothek*. Wien, 1946-. v.2-. Semimonthly. Cartographic works are described in Section 16, "Karten, Atlanten." Includes prices. AA372

Belgium

Bibliographie de Belgique, 1. partie: Liste mensuelle des publications belges ou relatives à la Belgique, acquises par la Bibliothèque Royale. v.1-. année, 1875-. Bruxelles, Bibliothèque Royale, 1875-. v.1-. Monthly. Occasional cartographic item listed in Section 91, "Géographie, Aardrijkskunde." Includes prices. AA378

Asterisks (*) identify bibliographies which are especially valuable for obtaining information about maps and atlases.

Boldface numbers refer to Winchell, Constance M. / *Guide to Reference Books*. 8th ed. Chicago, Amer. Library Assoc., 1967. 741p. See p.30-65 for citations to national and trade bibliographies.

National Bibliographies (contd)

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro. Biblioteca Nacional. *Boletim bibliográfico*. Rio de Janeiro, 1951-. Semianual. See Section 912, "Mapas." Includes prices. AA387

Bulgaria

Bulgarski knigopis: mesechen bibliografski biuletin za depozirane v Instituta Knigi i Novi Periodichni Izdaniia. Sofia, 1897-. Monthly. In Cyrillic. Maps and atlases are cited in some issues. See separate section entitled "Kartografski Izdaniia." AA391

Canada

Canadiana, 1950-. Ottawa, Nat. Lib. of Canada, 1951-. Monthly, with annual cumulations. Maps and atlases are occasionally listed in Section I, Class 912. Includes prices. AA402

Denmark

Det danske Bogmarked [København, Den danske Forlaeggerforening]. Weekly, with annual cumulations. Arrangement of all publications in weekly list, including maps, is alphabetical by author and title. Annual cumulation, *Dansk Bogfortegnelse: Årskatalog* (København, G.E.C. Gads), includes separate list of maps. See Section 40.1, "Kort og Atlas." Includes prices.

Finland

Suomen Kirjakauppalehti. Finsk bokhandelstidning. [Helsinki, Suomen Kustannusyhdistys ja Kirjakauppias liitto] 1907-. Semiannual. Publications, including maps, are listed by author and title in single alphabet. Abbreviated citations appear in classified list at end of each issue. For cartographic works in classified list, see Section 4, "Geography, Travel, Ethnology." Includes prices.

France

Bibliographie de la France: journal général de l'imprimerie et de la librairie. Paris, Cercle de la Librairie, 1811-. v.1-. Weekly. "Atlas, cartes et plans" are described in Supplement E issued at irregular intervals. Prices are not included. AA473

Germany, East

* *Deutsche Nationalbibliographie und Bibliographie des im Ausland erschienenen deutschsprachigen Schrifttums*. Reihe A, Reihe B. Leipzig, Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen, 1931-. Issued in two parts; Reihe A, *Neuerscheinungen des Buchhandels*, weekly; Reihe B, *Neuerscheinungen ausserhalb des Buchhandels*, semimonthly. Each part contains map and atlas citations. See Section 16 in each, titled "Karten, Atlanten." Commercially published maps are listed in Reihe A and officially published maps in Reihe B. Includes prices. AA483

Germany, West

* *Deutsche Bibliographie: wöchentliches Verzeichnis*. Frankfurt a.M., Buchhändler-Vereinigung GmbH, 1947-. Weekly. A few atlases are described weekly in Section 16, "Kartenwerke." Cross references are given for atlases filed elsewhere in bibliography. Maps are cited in Supplement C published quarterly. Includes prices. AA487

Great Britain

British National Bibliography. 1950-. London, Council of the British Nat. Bibliography, British Museum. 1950-. Weekly, with quarterly cumulations and annual volume. This list describes items deposited for copyright. Works are arranged according to the Dewey Decimal Classification. Cartographic works are listed in Section 912, "Atlases & Maps." Includes prices. AA507

Hungary

Magyar nemzeti bibliográfia: bibliographia hungarica. Kiadja az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár. 1 füzet, január-március 1946-. Budapest, 1946-. Semimonthly. Maps and atlases are listed in Section 912, "Térképek." Includes prices. AA540

Italy

Bibliografia nazionale italiana: nuova serie del bollettino delle pubblicazioni italiane ricevute per diritto di stampa. Gennaio, 1958-. Firenze, 1958-. Anno 1-. Monthly. See Section 912, "Atlanti-Carte Geografiche." Includes prices. AA565

New Zealand

* New Zealand National Bibliography. [Wellington] National Library of New Zealand, Feb 1967-. Monthly. See Section II, "Maps." Includes prices.

Norway

Norsk Bokhandlertidende. v.1-. Oslo, Grøndahl, 1880-. Weekly, with annual cumulations. Arrangement of all publications in weekly list, including maps, is alphabetical by author and title. Maps are not collected together in one section. A separate list of maps titled "Karter" appears in the annual cumulation, *Norsk Bokfortegnelse* . . . *Årskatalog*. Includes prices. AA625

Poland

Przewodnik Bibliograficzny: Urzędowy Wykaz Druków Wydanych w Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej . . . R.2 (14), nr.1/3-. Warszawa, Biblioteka Narodowa, 1946-. Weekly. See Section XIIIa, "Mapy. Plany." Includes prices. AA645

South Africa

SANB: Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Bibliografie. South African National Bibliography, 1959-.

Pretoria, State Lib., 1960-. Quarterly, with annual cumulations. See Section 912, "Atlases and Maps/Atlase en Landkaarte." Includes prices. AA681

Spain

Boletín del depósito legal de obras impresas. Madrid, Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas, 1958-. Monthly. Atlases are included in Section 91, "Geografía. Viajes." Includes prices.

Spain

El libro español: revista mensual . . . t.1, núm.1-. Enero, 1958-. Madrid, Inst. Nacional del Libro Español, 1958-. Issued in 2 parts. Part 1, monthly; Part 2, semimonthly. The first part consists of articles about the Spanish book trade. The second part, entitled *El Libro Español. II. Repertorio Bibliográfico Quincenal* contains citations to new books. Atlases are sometimes listed in Part two, Section 9, "Geografía e Historia." The Instituto Nacional del Libro Español also reprints part two semimonthly under the title *Libros Nuevos*. Includes prices. AA707

Sweden

Svenska Bokförläggareföreningens och Svenska Bokhandlareföreningens Officiella Organ. Stockholm, Svensk Bokhandel, 1952-. Weekly, with monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual cumulations. Arrangement of all publications in weekly list, including maps, is alphabetical by author and title. Maps are not collected together in one section. The annual cumulation, entitled *Svensk Bokförteckning* . . . *Arskatalog*, includes descriptions of maps in the general author-title list as well as separately in Section Ny, "Kartor." Includes prices. AA713

Switzerland

* *Das schweizer Buch: Bibliographisches Bulletin der schweizerischen Landesbibliothek. Le livre suisse* . . . *Il libro svizzero*. v.1-; 11 März 1901-. Bern-Bümpliz, Benteli, 1901-. v.1-. Beginning with v.43 (1943) issued in two series: Série A, semimonthly, listing publications in the book trade; Série B, bimonthly, listing publications outside the book trade, e.g., theses, institutional publications, etc. Section "16. Karten, Atlanten-Cartes, Atlas" included in both series. Includes prices. AA723

Turkey

* *Türkiye Bibliyografyası* . . . 1934-. Istanbul, Milli Egitim Basimevi, 1935-. Quarterly. Maps ("Haritalar") are listed following Section 910, "Coğrafya, Turizm." Includes prices. AA725

Yugoslavia

Bibliografija Jugoslavije: Knjige, Brošure i Muzikalije, Jan 1950-. Beograd, Bibliografski Inst. FNRJ, 1950-. Semimonthly. See Section 912, "Mape. Kartografija." Prices are not included. AA738

Second Hand Dealers

Some map librarians not only engage in the acquisition of currently produced maps and atlases, but are also actively involved in acquiring out-of-print cartographic works to fill existing gaps in their collections. Although this can be a very time-consuming and frustrating task, it also may be a very rewarding experience; especially when you are finally blessed with success and manage to acquire a long sought after item at a modest price. The search for out-of-print maps requires a thorough knowledge of the strengths and weaknesses of your collection. Furthermore, it is desirable for the acquisitions librarian to maintain an accurate file of specific items needed.

The search for desiderata requires an almost total dependence on sales or auction catalogs. Rarely does a seller seek out the acquisitions librarian and offer him the specific item needed for the collections. A list of some 50 dealers who regularly list second hand maps and atlases in their catalogs is presented. A few, such as Argosy Book Stores, L. S. Straight, and Kenneth Nebenzahl, specialize in the sale of maps; most, however, are general out-of-print book dealers or auction dealers.

Selected List of Dealers in Out-of-Print Maps and Atlases

Each of the firms listed issue catalogs which include descriptions of maps and/or atlases.

Austria

Christian M. Nebehay
Annagasse 18
Vienna I

Canada

William P. Wolfe
222 rue de l'Hopital
Montreal 1

Denmark

Boghallens Antikvariat
Raadhuspladsen 37
Copenhagen V

Rosenkilde and Bagger
3, Kron-Prinsens-Gade
Copenhagen K

Dealers in Out-of-Print Maps and Atlases

France

Département Étranger Hachette
Service "R"

3, rue Christine
75-Paris 6°

Librairie Thomas-Scheler
19, rue de Tournon
Paris 6°

Louis Loeb-Larocque
36, rue le Peletier
Paris 9°

Germany, East

Karl Markert
Robert-Schumann Str. 12
Leipzig C1

Norddeutsches Antiquariat Rostock
Kröpelinerstr. 14; Postfach 30
DDR-25 Rostock

Germany, West

Buchhandlung Weidlich
Savignystr. 59
Frankfurt

F. A. Brockhaus
Räppelenstr. 20
Stuttgart 1

H. Th. Wenner
Grossestr. 69
Postfach 1507
4500 Osnabrück

Interart-Buchversand Klaus Renner
Tangastr. 22
München 59

Karl u. Faber (Auction dealer)
Karolinenplatz 5a
8 München 2

Kubon & Sagner
Hess-str. 39
München 13

Ludwig Rohrscheid GmbH
Am Hof 28
53 Bonn

Lüder H. Niemeyer
Simrockstr. 34
Postfach 493
5320 Bad Godesberg/Rhein

Margit Melnikow
8399 Neuburg am Inn

Great Britain

Bertram Rota Ltd.
4, 5 & 6 Savile Row
London, W 1

Christie, Manson & Woods (Auction dealer)
8 King St., St. James's
London, SW 1

E. M. Lawson & Co.
The Priory, Maney
Sutton, Coldfield

Francis Edwards Ltd.
83, Marylebone High St.
London, W 1

Frank Hammond
67 Birmingham Rd.
Sutton, Coldfield
Warwickshire

Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles
4 Upper Church Lane
Farnham, Surrey

Marlborough Rare Books
35 Old Bond St.
London, W 1

Peter Barrie
380 Birmingham Rd.
Wylde Green
Sutton, Coldfield

Sotheby & Co. (Auction dealer)
34 and 35 New Bond St.
London, W 1

Stanley Crowe
5, Bloomsbury St.
London, WC 1

Greece

Les Amis du Livre
7, Valaoritis St.
Athens 134

Jamaica

P. Alan Gert
Box 83
Kingston 10
Jamaica, West Indies

Netherlands

Antiquariaat Broekema
Titiaanstraat 28
Amsterdam

C. P. J. van der Peet
33-35 N. Spiegelstraat
Amsterdam

E. J. Brill
Leiden

Martinus Nijhoff
Lange Voorhout 9-11
The Hague

N. Israel
Keizersgracht 539
Amsterdam C

Norway

Damms Antikvariat
Tollbodgaten 25
Oslo

Lunge Larsen
1340 Bekkestua
Øygaardveien 16 c

Sweden

Thulins Antikvariat AB
Humlegårdsgatan 15
Stockholm

United States

Alfred W. Paine
Wolfpits Rd.
Bethel, Conn. 06801

Argosy Book Stores
116 E. 59th St.
New York, N.Y. 10022

Charles Hamilton Galleries (Auction dealer)
25 E. 53rd St.
New York, N.Y. 10022

Elizabeth F. Dunlap
6063 Westminster Pl.
St. Louis, Mo. 63112

H. P. Kraus
16 E. 46th St.
New York, N.Y. 10017

John C. Daub
604 Wood St.
Pittsburgh, Penna. 15222

John P. Coll
2944 Pine Ave.
Berkeley, Calif. 94705

Kenneth Nebenzahl, Inc.
333 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ill. 60601

L. S. Straight
157 E. 28th St.
New York, N.Y. 10016

The Lamp
William G. Mayer
1100 Rico Rd.
Monroeville, Penna. 15146

The Old Print Shop
Kenneth M. Newman
150 Lexington Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10016

Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc. (Auction dealer)
980 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10021

Richard T. Anderson Books
101 Northfield Dr.
North Syracuse, N.Y. 13212

Rouse's Bookhouse
Route 2
Eaton Rapids, Mich. 48827

Samuel T. Freeman & Co. (Auction dealer)
1808 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Penna. 19103

Swann Galleries, Inc. (Auction dealer)
117 E. 24th St.
New York, N.Y. 10010

Publishers Catalogs

On the list of Map Publishers and Sellers, there are names and addresses of 173 commercial firms and government agencies who are known to have issued a sales catalog or list of publications in the last two or three years. Publishers' catalogs are an essential tool of the acquisitions specialist because they provide him with up-to-date sales information. The librarian of a small library, however, may find it more convenient to deal with one vendor in acquiring maps. The use of one vendor simplifies ordering, bookkeeping, and payment procedures. Two map vendors who handle a wide assortment of maps of all scales, subjects and areas are Reise- und Verkehrsverlag in Stuttgart, and Zumstein's Landkartenhaus in Munich. Both of

these West German firms publish excellent sales catalogs.

Reise- und Verkehrsverlag produces the extraordinary looseleaf *R-V Katalog* which is regularly updated and expanded by supplements. R-V also issues periodically *Kartenbriefe*; these are designed to inform the patron of new map publications available for sale. Annually, the firm publishes a useful *Kleine R-V-Katalog* summarizing the current maps available from the firm.

In 1968 Zumstein's Landkartenhaus published an excellent detailed sales catalog and has supplemented it periodically with lists of new materials. Although their catalog is not as large as that produced by R-V, it appears to be quite comprehensive in coverage.

Names and addresses of mapmaking authorities are always difficult to obtain. Of special note is a 15 page list published in 1968 by the Departmental Map Library, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa. This *List of Map Sources* records some 250 addresses of mapping agencies.

Map Publishers and Sellers

Each of the following agencies or firms produces a current catalog or list of its publications.

Argentina

Instituto Nacional de Geología y Minería
Departamento de Geografía
Buenos Aires

Australia

Division of National Mapping
Derwent House
22-34 University Ave.
Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601

Department of Lands
Bridge Street
Sydney, New South Wales

Austria

Bundesamtes für Eich-u. Vermessungswesen in
Wien (Landesaufnahme)
Krotenthalergasse 3
1080 Vienna VIII

Editio Totius Mundi
Gussenbaurgasse 5/9
A-1090 Vienna

Freytag-Berndt u. Artaria KG.
Kohlmarkt 9
1010 Vienna

Belgium

Editions-Uitgaven Girault Gilbert
rue du Congres 13; Congresstraat
Bruxelles 1

Institut Géographique Militaire
13, Abbaye de la Cambre
Bruxelles 5

Brazil

Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia,
Rio de Janeiro

British Honduras

Survey and Lands Office
Belize

Cameroun

Institut Géographique National-Paris
Annexe au Cameroun
Yaoundé

Canada

Canadian Hydrographic Service
Chart Distribution Office
615 Booth St.
Ottawa 4, Ontario

Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
Map Distribution Office
615 Booth St.
Ottawa 4, Ontario

Department of Forestry and Rural Development
Information and Technical Services Division
Ottawa, Ontario

Department of Highways, Ontario
Keele St. and Highway 401
Downsview, Ontario

Department of Lands and Forests
Lands and Surveys Branch
Surveys Section
Parliament Buildings
Toronto 5, Ontario

Department of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources
Lands Service, Geographic Division
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia

Department of Mineral Resources
Government Administration Building
Regina, Saskatchewan

Department of Mines and Minerals
Technical Division
Agriculture Building
9718 107th St.
Edmonton, Alberta

Department of Mines and Natural Resources
Surveys Branch
Room 816 Norquay Building
Winnipeg 1, Manitoba

Department of Natural Resources
Province of Quebec
Quebec

Dominion Map Limited (Map seller)
626 Howe St.
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Geological Survey of Canada
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
Ottawa 4, Ontario

Mundy Map Company
4696 W. 5th Ave.
Vancouver, British Columbia

Oil and Gas Conservation Board
603 Sixth Ave., S.W.
Calgary, Alberta

Ontario Department of Mines
Parliament Buildings
Toronto 2, Ontario

Department of Natural Resources
Surveys Branch
2340 Albert St.
Regina, Saskatchewan

Chile

Instituto Geográfico Militar
Santiago

Congo

Institut Géographique National-Paris
Centre de Brazzaville
Brazzaville, Congo Republic

Cyprus

Government Printing Office
Nicosia

Denmark

Geodætisk Institut
Rigsdagsgården 7
København K.

Ethiopia

Mapping and Audio Visual Sections
Education Department
Ministry of Education and Fine Arts
Asmara

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
Map Documentation and Reference Centre
P.O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa

Fiji Islands

Department of Lands, Mines & Surveys
Suva, Fiji Islands

Finland

Merenkulkuhallituksen
Merikarttaosasto
Helsinki

France

Hatier
59, blvd. Raspail
Paris 6°

Institut Géographique National
107, rue la Bôétie
Paris 8°

Librairie Blondel La Rougery
7, rue Saint-Lazare
Paris 9°

Michelin

97, blvd. Pereire
75 Paris 17°

Service de l'Information Aéronautique
2, rue Victor-Hugo
92 Issy-les-Moulineaux

Service de la carte géologique de la France
62 blvd. Saint-Michel
Paris 6°

Service Hydrographique de la Marine
13, rue de l'Université
Paris 7°

Germany, East

Deutsches Buch-Export und-Import GmbH
Leninstr. 16; Postfach 160 (Map seller)
701 Leipzig

VEB Herman Haack

Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt
Justus-Perthes-Str. 3-9
58 Gotha

VEB Landkartenverlag

Neue Grünstr. 17
102 Berlin

Germany, West

Bayerisches Landesvermessungsamt
Alexandrastr. 4
München

Bibliographisches Institut
6800 Mannheim

Bollmann-Bildkarten-Verlag KG
Richterstr. 5
Braunschweig

Bundesanstalt für Bodenforschung und des
Niedersächsischen Landesamtes für Bodenfor-
schung
Postfach 54

Hannover-Buchholz

Deutsche Kreiskarten Verlagsanstalt Rudolf Ernst
Hans-Bartels-Str. 2
8 München 9

Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut
Bernhard-Nocht-Str. 78
Postfach 220
2000 Hamburg 4

Dr. Götze & Co. (Map seller)
Hermannstr. 7
2 Hamburg 1

Falk-Verlag
Burchardstr. 8
2 Hamburg 1



Mr. Stephenson is head of the Acquisitions Section, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress. The paper was presented at a meeting of the Geography and Map Division on Jun 3, 1969 during SLA's 60th Conference in Montreal.

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Map Publishers and Sellers

Flemmings Verlag Kartogr. Institut
Leinpfad 75
2 Hamburg 39

Georg Lingenbrink
Libri-Haus
Hamburg 36
(Map seller)

Georg Westermann Verlag
Braunschweig

H. Hugendubel
Salvatorplatz 2
München 1
(Map seller)

Hessisches Landesvermessungsamt
Schaperstr. 16
62 Wiesbaden

Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie
Kennedyallee 151
6 Frankfurt am Main

JRO-Verlag
Landsbergerstr. 191
8000 München 12

Justus Perthes Geographische Verlagsanstalt
Donnersberggring 14
Postfach 849
Darmstadt

Kartographisches Institut Bertelsmann
Gutersloh

Kiepert KG
Hardenbergstr. 4-5
1 Berlin 12 (Charlottenburg)

Landesvermessungsamt Baden-Württemberg
Büchenstr. 54
7 Stuttgart 1

Landesvermessungsamt Nordrhein-Westfalen
Muffendorferstr. 19-21
532 Bad Godesberg

Landesvermessungsamt Rheinland-Phalz
Postfach 1428
5400 Koblenz, Hochhaus

Landesvermessungsamt Schleswig-Holstein
Mecklenburgerstr. 12-16
2300 Kiel-Wik

Niedersächsisches Landesverwaltungsamt-
Landesvermessung
Warmbüchenkamp 2
3 Hanover

Otto Harrassowitz
Wiesbaden
(Atlas seller)

Paul List Verlag KG
Goethestr. 43
8 München 15

Ravenstein Geographische Verlagsanstalt u.
Druckerei GmbH
Wielandstr. 31/35
6 Frankfurt/Main

Reise-und Verkehrsverlag
Honigwiesenstr. 25
Postfach 80-0830
7 Stuttgart-Vaihingen
(Map publisher and seller)

Vermessungsamt Hamburg
Wexstr. 7
2 Hamburg 36

Wilhelm Stollfus Verlag
Dechenstr. 7/11
Postfach 287
53 Bonn
(Map publisher and seller)

Zumstein's Landkartenhaus
Liebherrstr. 5
8 München 22
(Map publisher and seller)

Ghana

Survey of Ghana
P.O. Box 191
Accra

Great Britain

Blackwell's
Broad St.
Oxford
(Atlas seller)

Collet's Holdings Limited
Denington Estate
Wellingborough, Northants
(Map seller; specializes in USSR & Eastern
Europe)

Directorate of Overseas Surveys
Kingston Rd.
Tolworth
Surbiton, Surrey

Ed. J. Burrow & Co., Ltd.
Imperial House
Cheltenham

Edward Stanford Ltd.
12-14 Long Acre
London WC 2
(Map publisher and seller)

Foldex Ltd.
45, Mitchell St.
London, EC 1

Geographers' Map Company Ltd.
Vestry Road
Sevenoaks, Kent

Geographia Ltd.
114 Fleet St.
London, EC 4

(Continues on page 110)

CHAPTERS & DIVISIONS

Cleveland—On Jan 27 the Chapter heard a panel discussion of library technician programs and community colleges. Dr. Robert Booth, director of Wayne State University's library school, and Mrs. Dorothy T. Johnson, assistant professor of library technology at Cuyahoga Community College, were two of the panelists who discussed "The Education of the Library Technician."

Connecticut Valley—At the Hartford meeting on Jan 14 the Regional Medical Library and the national biomedical communications network were discussed by John Timour. Mr. Timour is library services director of the Connecticut Regional Medical Program.

A joint meeting with the Upstate New York Chapter is scheduled for Apr 18 in Pittsfield, Mass. The Chapter will also have a joint meeting with the Connecticut Library Association on May 7-8 in Hartford.

Illinois—The Chicago Association of Law Libraries and SLA's Illinois Chapter are sponsoring a directory of persons engaged in economic and sociological research activities. The directory is being compiled by the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry. Questionnaires are also being sent to members of the American Statistical Association, American Marketing Association, and National Association of Business Economists.

An Institute on Interlibrary Cooperation was planned by Illinois' Education Committee for six evenings during February. The Institute was jointly sponsored by the Chapter and by the Illinois State Library, and was funded by Title III of LSCA.

On Feb 24 a panel discussed "Library Association Cooperation?"

Minnesota—The Minnesota Chapters of SLA and ASIS will sponsor a two-day symposium on Apr 16-17 in observation of National Library Week. The theme: *Networks for Knowledge—Interlibrary Cooperation*. The place: Northstar Inn, Minneapolis. Registration: \$45 for both days, or \$25 for one day (includes lunch and coffee).

New Jersey—*The Challenge of Information Science in Librarianship* was the topic of Dr. Thomas H. Mott, Jr., on Jan 22 in Union, N.J. Dr. Mott has taught at Rutgers University since 1962; in Jul 1969 he was appointed dean of the Rutgers library school.

New York's Advertising & Marketing Group—Jack Hughes, vice-president at Kenyon & Eckhardt Advertising Inc., discussed creativity. Success in creative management, he said, is based on the ability to communicate with people—"clearly and honestly."

New York's Technical Sciences Group—Rod Exelbert, editor of *Information and Records Management*, and Thomas J. Cooper, a marketing specialist for Eastman Kodak Company, presented a state of the art report on microforms at a meeting on Feb 19.

"Things I Never Learned in Library School" will be the topic of John M. Cory, deputy director of The New York Public Library at the Group's meeting on Apr 16.

North Carolina—The North Carolina State Library Board has granted access to the INWATS system of the State Library to members of the Chapter who are not already connected to the system through a public or college library. The announcement was made on Feb 13 by the state librarian, Philip S. Ogilvie.

Pittsburgh—The *Pittsburgh Chapter Bulletin* reports that the Pennsylvania Library Association's Board of Directors has accepted a petition for the establishment of a Special Libraries Section in PLA.

Princeton-Trenton—Library design and efficient space distribution was the subject of a panel of librarians and architects on Jan 20 in Cranbury, N.J.

On Mar 19 a luncheon meeting will hear Dr. Thomas H. Mott, Jr., dean of the Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University. On Apr 30 an evening meeting at Princeton University will feature tours of

the Marquand Library of Art and the Index of Christian Art.

San Francisco Bay Region—The 1970 Continuing Education program of the Chapter is a series of eight lectures on *Mechanized Products for the Unmechanized Library* (Jan 20–Mar 10). The emerging development of externally produced mechanization will permit librarians once again to devote primary attention to their collections and their users, by having outside specialists take over the burden of technical expertise. Robert S. Meyer, library consultant, was the coordinator for the lecture series; Mrs. Oda Hansen (Fireman's Fund Insurance Library) was assistant coordinator.

The speaker at the Feb 25 Chapter meeting in San Francisco will be the minorities training director of Wells Fargo Bank, Mr. Jay LaFoe. The Apr 7 meeting will be at San Jose State College; a John Cotton Dana Lecture will be presented in honor of the accreditation of the Department of Librarianship at San Jose State. The Dana Lecturer will be Helen Waldron, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica.

Southern California—Discussions of library cooperation in Southern California continued on Jan 21 at a joint meeting of the Chapter with the Southern District of the California Library Association. About 175

persons heard Mrs. Sophia White describe the plans of the Pasadena Public Library to act as a "company library" for the economic community of small to medium-sized firms who have little or no information resources.

Toronto—The Chapter visited the new law library at York University, Toronto on Jan 27. This library, with 130,000 volumes, is the largest law library in Canada. Its new building was opened in Jun 1969.

Upstate New York—Dr. Ivan Kaldor, interim dean of the library school at Geneseo, spoke to the Rochester Region meeting of the Chapter on Feb 18. Dr. Kaldor emphasized the basic changes in librarianship during the past decade with the resultant new pressures on library education and training.

Virginia—The Mar 25 meeting in Richmond will be an all-day seminar at the Reynolds Metals Training Center. The seminar will be a working session on communications: through listening and by communicating through an understanding of personality.

Washington, D.C.—*Finding a Job in the Federal Government* is the title of a brochure recently prepared by the Chapter. Address requests for copies to the Chapter at P.O. Box 287, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044.

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

Fred E. Croxton moves on Apr 1 from his position as executive vice-president of Informatics Tisco, Inc. (College Park, Md.) to the Library of Congress where he will be director of LC's Administrative Department.

Mary K. Dempsey, librarian of The Montana Historical Society (Helena), retired on Jul 10, 1969. Miss Dempsey had served for more than 13 years in the New York Public Library, followed by 10 years as director of libraries at Marquette University (Milwaukee) before moving to Montana in 1959.

Mrs. Elizabeth Frederick has joined the staff of the Library of Medical Sciences at the University of Illinois Medical Center (Chicago) . . . formerly librarian of the Illinois State Psychiatric Institute.

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Gibson, librarian of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. (N.Y.), has been elected a non-voting stockholder of Merrill Lynch—a position analogous to a junior partner.

David E. King, chairman of SLA's Publisher Relations Committee . . . from librarian, R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company (Chicago) to editorial librarian, Standard Educational Corp.

David Kuhner, formerly chief science librarian at John Crerar Library, is now assistant librarian for science at the Claremont Colleges (Claremont, Calif.).

Louise Lewis, a student member of SLA, has joined the staff of the University of Arkansas Medical Center Library as assistant reference librarian; she is a Dec 1969 graduate of the library school at Florida State University.

Dorothy A. Manfredi . . . appointed to the newly created position of Manager—Technical Information Services at the Dwight P. Joyce Research Center of Glidden-Durkee (Strongsville, Ohio).

Edward W. Quinn . . . appointed chief of the Science Reference Department at John Crerar

Library. He has most recently served as deputy librarian at the Portland Cement Association (Skokie, Illinois).

Fred W. Todd from Science Information Center, Southern Methodist University (Dallas) . . . to the University of Texas Medical School at San Antonio as assistant librarian and instructor in medical bibliography.

Jack M. Watson, Jr. has joined Dataflow Systems Inc. (Bethesda, Md.) to direct activities in library automation and information retrieval systems in the social sciences. He has been chief of the Information Systems Branch, CRESS, American University.

Marie Yanarella . . . from branch administrator at the Yonkers Public Library (Yonkers, N.Y.) to coordinator and associate professor of library

science at Northwestern Connecticut Community College (Winsted, Conn.).

Torontonians **Sheila Maxwell, Jean Orpwood** and **Elizabeth Watson** were interviewed by *Quill and Quire* for the Jan 23, 1970 issue which featured special libraries.

Robert E. Durkin . . . appointed adjunct lecturer for the Spring 1970 semester at the University of Maryland's library school; he will teach data processing for libraries. **Mrs. Gayle A. Araghi** . . . returns as associate librarian.

Dr. Theodore Hines (Columbia University), **Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchins** (Young & Rubicam, Inc.) and **Mrs. Jane Moore** (Brooklyn College Library) . . . among the panelists on Feb 23 for the "Congress for Librarians" held at St. John's University (Jamaica, N. Y.).

In Memoriam

Elizabeth J. Cole

Betty Joy Cole, a distinguished special librarian and Past President of SLA, died on Dec 20, 1969 in Plainfield, N.J. She retired in 1963 from the position of librarian for the Organic Chemicals Division of the American Cyanamid Company. This technical library was founded by her in 1929 for the organization then known as the Calco Chemical Company.

Betty became a member of Special Libraries Association in 1933. Her article, "What SLA Means to a Chemical Librarian," in the May/June 1935 issue of *Special Libraries* expressed her early conviction of the Association's importance to its members. That this belief continued was evidenced by a long record of personal effort to advance the work of the Association, the New Jersey Chapter and the Science-Technology Division. Her election to the SLA Hall of Fame in 1963 attests to her numerous contributions of time and energy.

Miss Cole's affiliation with the New Jersey Chapter began as one of its charter members. At the Chapter's first business meeting on June 28, 1935 she was elected vice-president; later, she served as Chapter president from 1939 to 1941. The Chapter was invariably rewarded by her sound judgment and continuing leadership. In 1937/38, Betty was chairman of the Science-Technology Group (now Division).

Miss Cole was elected a Director of SLA in 1942. Three years later she was elected First Vice President and President-Elect of the Association. During 1946/47, the year of her presidency, emphasis was directed toward improved communications, continuity of effort, and cooperation.

Other contributions included serving as the Association's representative to the American Documentation Institute, Aslib, the Union List

of Serials and the Council of National Library Associations. The latter responsibility, held for ten years, included many CNLA committee memberships and participation in the Princeton Conference on Library Education.

Most recently, she served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Plainfield Public Library. An active building program absorbed her attention and added a new facet to her library career. Completion of the structure enhanced her favorite—and never satisfied—diversion of reading.

She graduated from Sweetbriar (Va.) College with a degree in chemistry. Her master's degree in organic chemistry was received from Columbia University.

Betty won and held our respect as a staunch advocate of special libraries and the profession of special librarianship. Her whimsical humor was refreshing, and her loyalty to friends will not be forgotten.

KATHARINE L. KINDER

Louise Allen, librarian of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation (Camas, Wash.) since 1947 . . . on Jan 16, 1970 in Vancouver, Washington. A member of SLA since 1944, she was a charter member of the Portland Area Special Librarians organized in Dec 1947. She was chairman of SLA's Paper and Textiles Section in 1964/65.

Helen M. Pyle, librarian of Sun Oil Company (Philadelphia) . . . on Jan 9, 1970 in Bryn Mawr. Miss Pyle had organized the libraries at the Wyeth Institute of Applied Biochemistry and at the Public Relations Department library of Sun Oil. She was a former president of the Philadelphia Chapter. An SLA member since 1944.

1970 CANDIDATES FOR SLA OFFICES

For President-Elect

BEATTY



Fabian Bachrach

GONZALEZ



Al Rupp

William K. Beatty is librarian and professor of medical bibliography at Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago. He received a BA from Columbia University (1951) and an MS(LS) from Columbia (1952).

At the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, he was circulation assistant (1952/53) and assistant librarian for readers' services (1954/56). He was associate librarian and assistant professor of medical bibliography (1956/57), and later associate professor (1957/62), at the University of Missouri. He has been at his present position at Northwestern since 1962.

Mr. Beatty has been author, editor and book reviewer for journals in the fields of librarianship, medicine and history. He is a consultant on library buildings and programs. He has held elective offices and numerous committee appointments in the Medical Library Association, and the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries. He has also filled committee assignments in the American Library Association, Illinois Library Association, Drug Information Association, and others.

SLA Chapter Activities. In the Illinois Chapter he served as vice-president (1968/69) and president (1969/70) in addition to Chapter committee appointments. He has also served on committees of the Philadelphia Chapter.

SLA Division Activities. In the former Hospitals Division he served as vice-chairman (1959/60) and chairman (1960/61). In the Biological Sciences Division he has been secretary-treasurer (1961/62), vice-chairman (1962/63) and chairman (1963/64) plus Division committee assignments. He was editor of *The Reminder* (1960/61).

At the Association Level. Convention Program Committee, member (1962/64); Finance

Committee, member (1964/66); SLA Board of Directors (1964/67); Ad Hoc Committee to Study Composition of the Advisory Council, member (1964/65); Ad Hoc Committee to Study Division and Chapter Allotments, chairman (1964/65); Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Need for an Abstracting Journal in Documentation, chairman (1965/66); Advisory Council Agenda Committee, member (1968/70); and John Cotton Dana lecturer (1968). A member of SLA since 1953.

Efren W. Gonzalez is manager, Science Information Services, R & D Laboratories, Bristol-Myers Products, Hillside, N.J. He received a BA from Iona College, New Rochelle, N.Y. (1951) and an MS(LS) from Columbia University (1952).

He was librarian, Military Sea Transportation Service, Atlantic Area (1952/53); assistant librarian, Material Laboratory, New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn (1953/55); and librarian, Nepera Chemical Company (1955/56). In St. Louis, he was technical librarian at Grove Laboratories (1956/57) and director, Technical Communications for Grove/Division of Bristol-Myers Products (1957/67). In Hillside, N.J., he was manager, Technical Communications, Scientific Division of Bristol-Myers Products (1967/69) until his present assignment.

Mr. Gonzalez has been a member of the SLA/American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy Joint Committee on Pharmacy College Libraries (1961/67). He is the author of papers published in *Special Libraries*.

SLA Chapter Activities. In the Greater St. Louis Chapter he has served as member-at-large of the Chapter's Executive Board (1958/59) and president (1959/60) in addition to Chapter committee appointments and a term as editor of the Chapter's *Bulletin* (1957/58). He has also served on committees of the New York Chapter.

SLA Division Activities. In both the Science-Technology Division and the Pharmaceutical Division he has had Division committee assignments; he has been a contributor to the Pharmaceutical Division's serial publication, *Unlisted Drugs*.

At the Association Level. Convention Program Committee, member (1961/64), chairman (1962/63); Motion Picture Committee, chairman (1964/65); Finance Committee, member (1967/71); SLA Board of Directors (1967/70) and Secretary of the Board (1968/

70); Special Committee for Translations, member (1968); Special Committee for the Reserve Fund (1968/69); Advisory Council Ad Hoc Committee on Areas of Activity (1965/66). A member of SLA since 1953.

For Advisory Council Chairman-Elect

NORTH



Hans Roth

ZACHERT



Jeanne B. North is research associate, Information General Corporation, Palo Alto, Calif. She received a certificate in aeronautical engineering from Cornell University (1943), a BA from the State University of Iowa (1947) and a BS(LS) from Columbia University (1948). Additional extension courses from the University of California, Berkeley (1962/65).

Mrs. North was library assistant at Grace-land College (1939/41); assistant, Cataloging Department, State University of Iowa (1941/42); junior liaison engineer, Curtiss-Wright Corp. (1944); and junior liaison engineer, Wilson Chemical Feeders (1945). At United Aircraft Corp. (Hartford, Conn.) she was reference librarian (1948/56) and head librarian (1957/61). In California she has been librarian, Lockheed Missiles & Space Co., Palo Alto (1961/63); head librarian of the Engineering Library, Stanford University (1963/65); and chief librarian of Stanford's Government Documents Division (1965/67). Since 1967 she has been affiliated with Information General Corp. She has been a member of the Summer Faculty at the University of Texas Graduate School of Library Science (1963 and 1965).

SLA Chapter Activities. In the Connecticut Valley Chapter she served as vice-president (1952/53) and president (1953/54). In the San Francisco Bay Region Chapter she has served as vice-president (1965/66) and president (1966/67), and has been co-editor (1965/66) of San Francisco's *Union List of Periodicals*.

SLA Division Activities. In the Metals Division she was secretary-treasurer (1954/55),

vice-chairman (1955) and chairman (1955/57). In the Documentation Division she has served as vice-chairman (1968/69) and chairman (1969/70).

At the Association Level. Special Libraries Committee, chairman (1957/60); elected secretary of the Association (1960/63); Committee on Government Information Services, chairman (1967/69); Advisory Council Agenda Committee, member (1966/67). Mrs. North was a John Cotton Dana lecturer in 1968. A member of SLA since 1948.

Martha Jane K. Zachert is associate professor, School of Library Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee. She received an AB from Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa. (1941), an MLBr from Emory University (1953). Her DLS was conferred by Columbia University in 1968.

She has served in the Popular Library of Baltimore's Enoch Pratt Free Library (1941/46) and as librarian of the Wood Research Institute, Atlanta (1947). Mrs. Zachert has been a school librarian in the DeKalb County (Georgia) Schools (1950/52). At Mercer University (Atlanta) she was head, Department of Pharmaceutical Literature and professor, History of Pharmacy in the College of Pharmacy (1952/63). During the summer terms (1955/59) she was an instructor in librarianship at Emory University. At Georgia State College (Atlanta) she was instructor in Library Science (1962/63). She was appointed assistant professor in Florida State University's School of Library Science in 1963, and was appointed to her present rank in 1969.

Dr. Zachert has been associate editor of the *Journal of Library History* since 1966. She is also the author of papers in *Special Libraries*, *College and Research Libraries*, and *Journal of Library History*. She is a member of the American Association of Library Schools, American Library Association, Medical Library Association, Florida Library Association, Oral History Association, and American Institute of the History of Pharmacy.

SLA Chapter Activities. In the South Atlantic Chapter she has been bulletin editor (1953/54), vice-president (1952/54), president (1954/56), and director (1956/58). She is now a director of the Florida Chapter.

SLA Division Activities. Dr. Zachert has been a member of the SLA/American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy Joint Committee on Pharmacy College Libraries.

At the Association Level. Chapter Relations

Committee, member (1956/58); Education Committee, member (1966/70); Recruitment Committee, member (1967/68); Research Committee, chairman (1969/72); Public Relations Committee, member (1955/57). She was a John Cotton Dana lecturer in 1961. A member of SLA since 1953.

For Treasurer (1970/73)

DOUGHERTY



RIGNEY



Bettie Jane Dougherty is chief librarian, Port of New York Authority, N.Y. She received a BS in history from East Carolina University (1954). After attending the University of North Carolina (1958), she received an MLS from Columbia University (1961).

She was librarian, North Carolina Department of Education (1954/56) and assistant documents librarian, University of North Carolina (1957). In New York Miss Dougherty has been reference librarian, First National City Bank (1959) and librarian for General Electric's Operations Research Services (1960/62). She has been at her present position at the Port of New York Authority since 1962.

Miss Dougherty is a member of the American Library Association, American Society of Indexers, and American Society for Information Science. She has served in elective and appointive positions in the Metropolitan New York Chapter of ASIS.

SLA Chapter Activities. In the New York Chapter she has served as treasurer of the Chapter's Documentation Group (1968/69).

SLA Division Activities. In the Transportation Division, she has been secretary-treasurer (1965/66), vice-chairman (1966/67) and chairman (1967/68). She is now secretary of the Documentation Division (1969/71).

At the Association Level. A local representative for the 1967 New York Conference. A member of SLA since 1960.

Janet Rigney is assistant librarian, Foreign Relations Library, N.Y. She received a BA in

history from Hunter College (1957) and an MLS from Columbia University (1960).

At the Foreign Relations Library she has been library clerk (1941/46) and reference assistant (1946/60). She has held her present position since 1960.

Miss Rigney was the compiler of "Bibliography on the Atlantic Community" for the Foreign Policy Association (1965).

SLA Chapter Activities. In the New York Chapter she has been assistant secretary (1963/64), vice-president (1966/67) and president (1967/68). In addition to Chapter committee assignments, she has served as chairman of the New York Chapter's Social Science Group (1961/62).

SLA Division Activities. She has been vice-chairman of the Social Science Division (1961/62) and chairman (1962/63).

At the Association Level. Co-Chairman of the 1967 New York Conference Registration Committee. A member of SLA since 1942.

For Director (1970/73)

LOFTUS



TEES



Helen E. Loftus is department head of the Business Library, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis. She received her AB from Indiana University (1942) and her MBA from Indiana (1950). She has attended Drexel's School of Library Science.

Before Miss Loftus joined Eli Lilly and Company she was senior interviewer, U.S. Employment Service (1942/48). At Lilly's Business Library she has been assistant librarian (1950/51) and supervisor (1951/68). She was appointed to her present position in 1968.

SLA Chapter Activities. In the Indiana Chapter, she has been vice-president and bulletin editor (1952/54), and Chapter advisor (1954/55).

SLA Division Activities. In the Business and Finance Division, she has been vice-chairman and bulletin editor (1953/54), chairman (1954/55) and director (1968/70),

plus Division committee assignments.

At the Association Level. Division Relations Committee, member (1955/58), chairman & Division Liaison Officer (1958/61); SLA Board of Directors (1957/58); secretary of the Advisory Council (1958/59); Scholarship Committee, member (1960/61, 1962/63), chairman (1961/62); Special Classification Committee, member (1966/70); H. W. Wilson Company Chapter Award Committee, member (1959/60, 1967/70); Personnel Committee, member (1966/70); Special Committee on Cooperation with Related Associations (1969/70). A member of SLA since 1951.

Miriam H. Tees is librarian of The Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, Quebec. She received a BA from McGill University (1944) and a BLS from McGill (1951).

After an assignment at McGill's Medical Library (1951), she was cataloger and indexer at the International Civil Aviation Organization, Montreal (1951/53). She has held her present position since 1953.

Miss Tees has served on committees of the Canadian Library Association and on library related committees of McGill University. In the Quebec Library Association/Association des Bibliothécaires du Québec, she has served as treasurer (1964/65) and president (1965/66).

SLA Chapter Activities. In the Montreal Chapter she has been treasurer (1954/55), secretary (1955/56), vice-president (1956/57) and president (1957/58) plus Chapter committee assignments.

At the Association Level. Conference chairman of SLA's 1969 Montreal Conference; and Conference Advisory Committee, member (1969/71), and chairman (1969/70).

For Director (1970/73)

BINNINGTON



John P. Binnington is head of the Research Library, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N.Y. He received a BA from the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. (1937), an MA from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. (1939), and a BLS from Columbia University (1940).

He was employed in the Circulation Section of the University of Rhode Island Library (1943/45); he was associate librarian of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N.Y. (1946/47). In 1947 he joined the staff at Brookhaven and has held his present position since 1952.

Mr. Binnington is a member since 1960 and a former president (1965/68) of the Board of Trustees of the Bellport Memorial Library, Bellport, N.Y. He is also a member since 1966 and president since 1969 of the Board of Trustees of the Long Island Library Resources Council. He is a member

PHILLIPS



of the ALA Reference Service Division's Wilson Index Committee.

SLA Chapter Activities. Chapter Consultation Officer for the New York Chapter (1960/67).

SLA Division Activities. Treasurer of the Science-Technology Division (1962).

At the Association Level. Translations Activities Committee, member (1953/56), chairman (1956/59); Copyright Law Revision Committee, chairman (1959); Nominating Committee, member (1959); Publications Committee, chairman (1959/61); Public Relations Committee, chairman (1961/63); Consultation Service Committee, chairman (1968/70); and leader of the SLA Delegation to the USSR (1966).

Theodore D. Phillips is associate librarian, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. He received a BBA from the University of New Mexico (1956) and an MA from the University of Denver (1957).

He served as a library assistant at the Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore, Md. (1944/45), the Joslyn Memorial Art Library, Omaha, Nebr. (1947/48), and the University of New Mexico and University of Denver Libraries (1953/57). He served in the U.S. Navy from 1948/52. He was librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (1957/63). He joined IBM Corporation as assistant

librarian, Advanced Systems Development Division, Los Gatos, Calif. (1963/65). In 1966 he was appointed manager of the Systems Development Division Library, San Jose, Calif. Before his appointment as associate librarian at Queen's, he was assistant chief librarian for reader services (1967/69).

Mr. Phillips is a member of the Canadian Library Association. He was a John Cotton Dana lecturer in 1968. He has published in *Special Libraries*.

SLA Chapter Activities. In the Heart of America Chapter, he served as treasurer (1958/59), vice-president and bulletin editor (1959/60) and president (1960/62), in addi-

tion to Chapter committee appointments. In the San Francisco Bay Region Chapter, he was acting secretary (1964) and served on the Education Committee.

SLA Division Activities. In the Business and Finance Division, he was chairman-elect and bulletin editor (1968/69) and chairman 1969/70, in addition to serving on Division committees.

At the Association Level. Admissions Committee, member (1961/64), chairman (1963/64); Committee on Committees, member (1965/66); Special Committee to Study Merger with ASIS, member (1969). A member of SLA since 1957.

Officers and directors who will continue to serve on SLA's Board of Directors in 1970/71 are:

Florine A. Oltman who automatically succeeds to the office of President; and **Keith G. Blair** who automatically succeeds to the office of Advisory Council Chairman. **Robert W. Gibson, Jr.** will serve as Past President. **Rosemary R. Demarest** and **Burton W. Lamkin** will serve the third year of their three-year terms (1968/71) as Directors. **Edythe Moore** and **Loyd R. Rathbun** will serve the second year of their three-year terms (1969/72) as Directors.

Ballots and voting instructions will be mailed from the Association's New York offices in late March.

LTP Reports to SLA

THE LIBRARY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM has been honored for its contributions of technical knowledge to the library profession by an invitation to Forrest F. Carhart, Jr., LTP director, to speak at the International Symposium on European Library Systems. The symposium, to be held in Prague, Apr 21-30, 1970, will be sponsored by the State Library of the Czech Socialist Republic with the participation of UNESCO, whose guest Carhart will be during his stay. It aims to improve cooperation in the field of librarianship and the coordination of activities on an international scale.

Carhart will present a paper on buildings and equipment for state (national) libraries. His topic will be "Equipment for Modern Libraries and Scientific and Technical Documentation Centers," including the general principles for the design and construction of furniture and equipment. The paper has been submitted for translation into other languages to be used at the conference at which 18 countries will be represented.

In accepting the invitation, issued by Joseph Vinarek, director of the State Library of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Carhart expressed his pleasure that this recognition of LTP's value to the profession should come in LTP's 10th anniversary year.

Conservation Project

Librarians who are responsible for the physical care of special collections will be pleased to know that the second, revised edition of Carolyn Horton's *Cleaning and Preserving Bindings and Related Materials* was published by LTP in Nov 1969.

The text, addressed to the inexperienced librarian as well as to the skilled conservator, describes methods of marking disintegrating books for attention, procedures for the attachment of loose materials, and techniques for cleaning books and applying leather preservatives. The text also outlines in detail the means by which book collectors, conservators, and librarians may organize and carry out the renovation and repair of book collections—large or small. Various leather

preservatives and other materials used in conservation are appraised. A glossary and a selected, annotated bibliography, together with lists of supplies and equipment and sources of supply are included. The book may be ordered from the ALA Order Department for \$4.50.

News About Standards

ANSI Standard Z85.1-1969 for Permanent and Durable Catalog Cards was published in Nov 1969. It is the standard on which Subcommittee 3 on Library Supplies of ANSI Committee (then USASI Sectional Committee) Z85 on Standardization of Library Supplies and Equipment labored for a number of years. Forrest Carhart was the chairman of both committees.

An editorial, "A Salute to LTP," published in the Dec 1969 issue of *The Library Binder*, published by the Library Binding Institute (LBI), discussed LTP's proposed performance standards for library binding. According to the editorial, LBI approved, for the first time, the proposed openability and durability standards "... as an expression of a consumer's specification of what he wants in a volume," and suggested that they should be issued as an ANSI Standard.

Regarding LTP's proposed standard for workmanship, the editorial commented, "The material on appearance is, by and large, subjective, and it is questionable if it can be the subject of a standard. However, it is sound, and LBI does endorse it." This is a reference to the workmanship standard which is nearly a direct quotation from LBI's own workmanship specification.

Equipment Evaluations

Reports on three filmstrip projectors and six filmstrip/slide projectors have been received from United States Testing Co. Reports on the filmstrip projectors, Viewlex V-45P, Viewlex V-44, and Standard 333/444 Dual were published in the Jan 1970 issue of *Library Technology Reports*. The reports on the filmstrip/slide projectors await editing.

Also in the Jan 1970 *LTR* there were reports on four record players: Voice of Music 285/AV, Audio Master 920, Audiotronics ATC-306, and the Hamilton 922.

Reports on two circulation control systems have been received. They are now being edited for publication in the Mar 1970 issue of *Library Technology Reports*.

New LTP Subcommittees

Four new LTP subcommittees—two advisory and two *ad hoc* advisory—have been appointed to carry on work in four areas: 1) microfilm cartridge evaluations, 2) equipment for the handicapped reader, 3) stand-

ardized time for technical processing activities, and 4) standardization of technical processing forms.

LTP staff have developed criteria for a microform reader and a microform reader/printer, and in addition have prepared a statement on the environment for the microform reading area. All were discussed at a meeting of the advisory committee to Task I of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) Microform Technology Project. The meeting was held in Jan 1970 at ARL headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Marjorie E. Weissman
LTP/ALA, Chicago 60611

SATCOM . . . Again!

THE AAAS meeting in Boston was the scene of the final panel (Dec 1969) on the report of the National Academy of Sciences—National Academy of Engineering's Committee on Scientific and Technical Communication (popularly known as SATCOM). Previously, a "hearing" was conducted on the report by COSATI in Washington, and a November joint meeting of SLA and ASIS Chapters permitted a large group to hear Dr. J. Weyl, SATCOM's former executive secretary, interpret the same report.

The Boston panel was entitled "SATCOM: Its Implications and Impact"; the panel chairman was Dr. Phyllis Parkins (*Biological Abstracts*). SATCOM Chairman Robert Cairns (Vice President, Hercules, Inc.) "boiled down" the earlier 30 page summary of *Scientific and Technical Communication* (Washington, National Academy of Sciences, 1969, gratis) that in turn had been a condensation of the 322 page final report. Dr. Cairns' remarks are to appear in a future issue of *Science*, and should be brought to your management's attention. He noted that SATCOM's 55 recommendations were in five areas: planning and coordination at the national level, consolidation and reprocessing services for the user, classical services (libraries and abstracting services), personal informal communication, and studies (research and experiments).

John Sherrod (director of the National Agricultural Library) opened the discussion by stating that no differences existed between

the so-called "government" sector and the "private" sector. He noted some individuals had been spokesmen for both groups at different times.

Robert A. Harte (executive director of the American Council of Biological Chemists and chairman, USNCFID) reported that while biologists represented 25% of the scientific public, they were under-represented in the SATCOM deliberations. He felt some of this was due to the fractured state of biological sciences organizationally.

Dr. Gordon Walker (president of National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services) read a summary from the NFSAIS report commending SATCOM on its report.

Eugene B. Jackson (IBM, Armonk, N.Y.) covered "SATCOM and Engineering Information." He pointed out that the SATCOM recommendations were general and of policy orientation, while the *Action Plan for the Establishment of a United Engineering Information Service* (The Tripartite Committee, 345 E. 47th St., N.Y. 10017, Oct 15, 1969, 13 p.) was action oriented and focused on information of interest to engineers (thus broader than the subject of engineering, alone). His conclusion was: SATCOM + COSATI + AIP + + UEIS = Concern \neq Ultimate Solution."

The floor discussion centered on the number of recommendations (55) and lack of a rank order of importance. Several noted that this AAAS session mentioned *economics* more than any previous one. Thus, in a way, the discussion had implications of information engineering as well as information science.

EBJ

COMING EVENTS

Mar 16-17. MARC II Special Institute at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. . . . Registration fee: \$45. Send checks to American Library Association.

Mar 18-19. ASIDIC Meeting at the Riviera Motel, Atlanta, Ga. Reservations to: Dr. James L. Carmon, Computer Center, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. 30601. For other information about the Association of Scientific Information Dissemination Centers, write to the ASIDIC secretary: Mrs. Marilyn T. Brown, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. 48640.

Mar 19. Conference on Kinetics & Thermodynamics in High Temperature Gases . . . at the NASA Lewis Research Center, Cleveland 44135. Attendance by invitation only; contact Roger Mather 216/433-4000, ext. 6662.

Mar 23-24. Tutorial in Library Automation at the University of Washington, Seattle . . . co-sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Library Association and ALA/ISAD. Send registration fee (\$45) to ALA.

Mar 23-25. Info-Expo 70 at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. Program: "The Information Industry: What It Is, Does and Means to You." Write: IIA, 1025-15th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Mar 30-Apr 3. Catholic Library Association, 49th Annual Convention . . . at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Boston. Write: CLA, 461 W. Lancaster Ave., Haverford, Pa. 19041.

Apr 4. Council of Planning Librarians, 11th Annual Conference . . . at the New York Hilton Hotel. Program chairman: Miss Melva J. Dwyer, Fine Arts Library, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, B.C.

Apr 9. Information Action in the 70's . . . at The Chemists' Club Library, N.Y. Registration fee: \$18. Symposium chairman: Dr. Robert H. Cox, The Chemists' Club Library, 52 E. 41st St., N.Y. 10017.

Apr 9-10. Innovations in Communications co-sponsored by the Potomac Valley and Chesapeake Bay Chapters of ASIS . . . to be held at the National Bureau of Standards, Gaithersburg, Md. For information: Alice

Billingsley, Vitro Laboratories, 14000 Georgia Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

Apr 10-12. Institute of Information Scientists, Conference at the University of Reading, England . . . an examination of the current scene in the U.K. and U.S.A. For information: T. Whitehall, Conference Office, Institute of Information Scientists, 5-7 Russia Row, Cheapside, London EC2.

Apr 12-18. National Library Week. For promotional pieces and price lists: NLW, One Park Ave., N.Y. 10016.

Apr 16. Copyright—The Librarian and the Law, eighth annual symposium of the Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers . . . at the Labor Relations Center, Douglass campus, Rutgers. Contact: Mrs. Helen Montgomery, Alumni Association, Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers, New Brunswick, N.J.

Apr 16-17. Networks (Person-to-Person Through National) . . . at the Northstar Inn, Minneapolis. Fees: \$45 for two days or \$25 per day. Contact: Duane R. Day, General Mills, Inc., 9200 Wayzata Blvd., Minneapolis 55440.

Apr 23-24. Ninth Conference on Records Management of the Twin City Chapter, American Records Management Association (ARMA) with the cooperation of Macalester College. For program details: David H. Bakken, Twin City Federal Savings & Loan, 801 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis 55402.

Apr 26-29. Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing . . . at the Illini Union Building, University of Illinois, Champaign 61820. Registration fee: \$65. Write: Mrs. Donna Duff Lenfest, Clinic Supervisor, Illini Union Building.

Apr 27-29. Association of Records Executives and Administrators (AREA), 13th Annual Conference . . . at the Twin Bridges Motor Hotel, Washington, D.C. Theme: Records in the 70's. Write AREA, P.O. Box 89, Washington, D.C. 20044.

Apr 28-May 1. National Microfilm Association, 19th annual convention and exposition . . . at the San Francisco Hilton and Sheraton-Palace Hotels, S.F. Theme: Infographics. Contact: NMA, 8728 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

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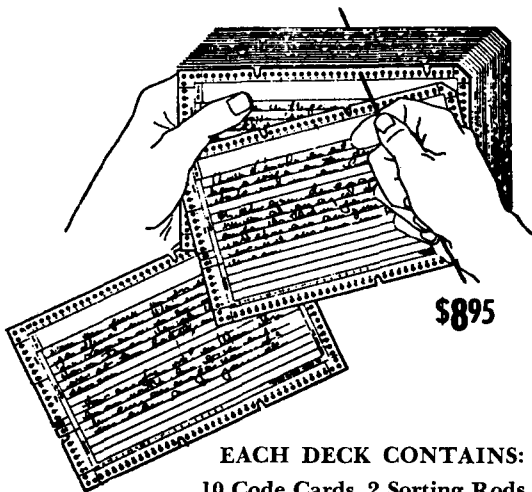
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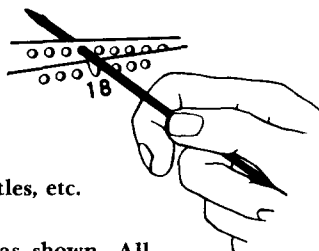


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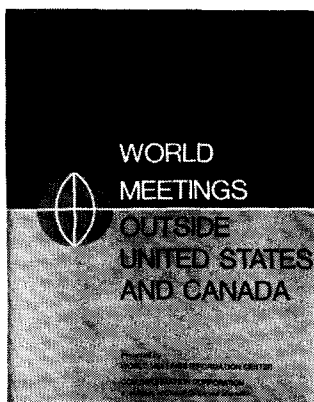
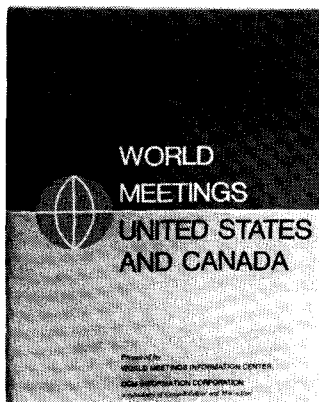
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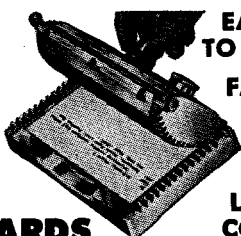
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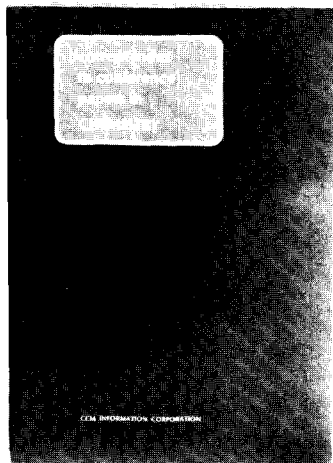
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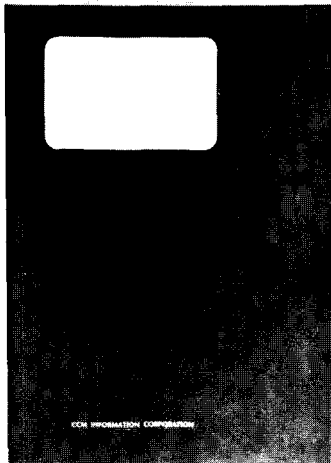
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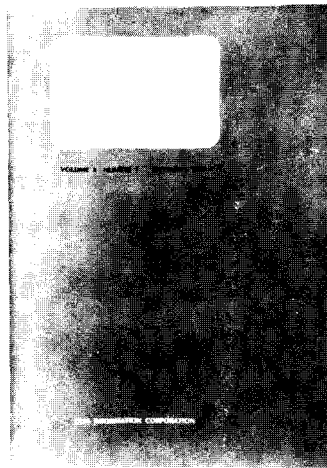
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